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For the Saturday Evening Post.

RUTH.

On Judah's mountains see the sun arise,
And o'er that land, once happy, now depressed,
Scatter his cheering and enlivening rays—
Yet comfort brings he not to Israel,
For famine with her train—[illegible]
Stalks now among them with vindictive wrath,
The dearth prevails, and many leave their homes,
To seek provision in more favored lands.
Among the number is Elimelech—
His wife Naomi—and their offspring dear—
Two [illegible] youths, Mahlon and Chilion,
The journey they pursue till they have reached
The land of Moab, and continue there.
[illegible]
Then happy home, and in [illegible]—death
The ill [illegible] twain from their embrace.
The husband, parent, [illegible], and peace,
What lamentation, what distress was there—
While in the grave far from his native land,
They laid Elimelech.—
Time passed with rapid wing,
And her two sons had come to man's estate,
Each took their wives from Moab's women fair,
Orpah and Ruth by name, and happy lived
Together with their mother Naomi.
Now ten long years had passed since first they came
As strangers to a distant land from theirs—
Affliction comes again, and with it death—
To bear away from them a double prey,
The loved and loving sons—the husbands kind.
The tidings now arrive,
That Israel's God had visited again
His chosen flock in mercy, and bestowed
Abundance and supplied their every want.
The message cheers the heart of Naomi,
She longs to see the land to which,
By ties indissoluble, she is bound.
There her affections centre—there she longs
To pass her years that yet perchance remain,
To die, and with her fathers be entombed.
Up she starts,
And treads the road that leads to Judah's land,
Orpah and Ruth companions—for a while
Her journey she pursues, then sudden stops,
And to them with a solemn voice repeats,
(While tears course down her furrowed countenance)
"Go home ye both unto your mothers home,
And may Jehovah deal propitiously
And kindly with ye as ye have with me,
And to the sleeping dead—my loving sons—
Peace may you find in this world and the next,"
She says, and then affection's kiss bestows
Upon them both, and in return they weep.
They cannot leave her for they feel as if a tie
As strong as death has bound them to her—
"We will not go unto thine 'tis to plead,
But to thy people shall we return,"
"Turn, daughters, turn again why will ye go,
Think ye I can more sons on you bestow,
As partners of your sorrows and your joys—
Turn I beseech ye, for it grieves me much
That God so sorely hath afflicted me."
Again she kissed them and again they wept,
Orpah returns; but firmer than before,
Ruth cleaves to her, and follow her she would,
Naomi speaks—"Thy sister hath gone back
Unto her country, kindred, and her Gods,
Why goest thou not?"
"Entreat me now no more,
For where thou goest there will I follow thee,
Thy lodging place, thy God, thy people mine—
Where thou diest will I—a common grave
Receive us both,
For nought but death shall can part us,"
She ceased to speak—But she could say no more,
Their journey they pursue, to Bethlehem come,
[illegible]
How changed from her who long ago went out
With song and husband—happy family,
Where are they now and what young stranger this
That so attendant closely follows her?"—
To this Naomi says—
"O, call me that no more, 'tis Mara now
For since affliction sad has been my lot
And Israel's God has sorely chastised me;
Those whom I loved have gone—they sleep away,
Far far away in Moab's heathen land;
And I have come, poor, weary, aged and sad
To lay me down in this our favoured land,
And sleep the sleep of death.
This maiden here
With filial kindness came along with me,
She leaves her home, her kindred and her Gods,
Here to abide and serve the only Lord."
"Come then, we surely will afford
A shelter to thy houseless, homeless head,
Come live with us, then, and this pious maid
And share the plenty Israel enjoys.

E. C. J.

From the National Atlas.

A FRAGMENT OF FLIRTATION.

In front of one of those classical edifices of white marble which entitle Florence to be ranked among the most beautiful of the cities of Italy, stood a young and interesting looking man. Though rather above the middle height, his limbs were so well proportioned that he did not appear to be more than of ordinary stature. The features of his face were cast in the mould of manly beauty.

Not his the form nor his the eye
That youthful maidens wish to fly.

A high intellectual forehead—an eye dark, brilliant and penetrating—a nose altogether Grecian—aye Grecian! for how the Roman nose could ever have ventured a competition with the Grecian for an equal, much less a superior claim to beauty, we cannot imagine. Its pretensions to dignity or reverence we freely admit. While the outlines of his lips presented that graceful curve, and the lips themselves that delicacy of texture and colour so essential to true beauty, their present close approximation, so close indeed as to be painful, indicated decision of character and intensity of thought: But the most perfect regularity of feature possesses but little to attract if it wants the expression which emanates from the soul: neither was this absent in the youth whom we are just attempting to describe, for in his countenance beamed intelligence and romance.

For some hours he had been anxiously gazing up the long street, the flush of impatience was visible in his excited countenance, the veins in his forehead were swollen and turgid. Time after time did he refer to his watch, but alas! Time cares not to keep pace with the quick beatings of lover's hearts. One more wistful glance! a more intense look and the countenance of the youth brightens with the glow of pleasure.

Slowly approaching, we cannot say walking, for her movements might rather be compared to the graceful motions of a summer cloud borne along by the most gentle and indolent of zephyrs, he beheld Languida, she for whose coming he had been waiting for a time which to him seemed an eternity. A smile of pleased recollection acknowledged his presence; she reached the place where he stood, he approached and in a voice whose tones were tremulous with feeling, murmured, 'will the beauteous Languida forgive this intrusion of the most humble of her admirers!' It was the first time he had ever dared to address her. Yet although the language of speech had never till then passed between them, in the language of the heart as expressed by the eyes they had often held converse. Startled though not displeased, Languida bent her head to the ground to conceal the blushes which crimsoned her face of loveliness, she could not reply. 'Oh, only say that I have not already offended you, and never, never will I thus offend you again! you know not, you cannot know the utter wretchedness of this dreadful uncertainty!'

The tones of his voice so sad, so melancholy, so musical, fell upon her heart like the soft breathings of the Æolian harp. 'Oh no! Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice, I feel conscious of no offence; believe me that to know you affords me much pleasure, but circumstances require that we should not be seen here together. To-morrow night, an hour after sunset meet me in the olive bower, back of my grandfather's palazzo on the Arno. No, no!' in quick hurried accents she immediately continued, 'I have said too much, come not I beseech you Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice, adieu! adieu!' Before he could recover from the surprise and pleasure which her words afforded, she turned quickly into an adjoining street and he found himself standing alone in a chaos of love and joy!

There never was a more lovely night, even in Italy, than the one in which Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice sheltered himself in the dark shades of the Olive bower, in the gardens of Languida's grandfather—His feelings were a mixture of despair and hope. Her invitation—its recall—filled him with contradictory sensations. In truth, Languida was the child of impulse, disappointed in her estimate of the person upon whom she had bestowed her earliest affections, her heart, though still susceptible, was devoid of feeling.—While anxious to confer happiness, she cared less to inflict pain.—Prodigal of the present, she was reckless of the future. Naturally of a kind and affectionate disposition, had her feelings been properly trained and cultivated, she might have been one of the best of created beings; an ornament to her sex, the pride of her relatives and friends, and in the full enjoyment of that genuine happiness, which is the result of well educated conduct.—She had become indolent in her habits and luxurious in her tastes—instead of pursuits of usefulness and improvement she chose to while away the weary hours between sleep and lounging, between love-tales, romance and gallantry—the Persian poet might truly have written of her—

'Passion was in her heart and sleep was in her eye.'

Such is only a brief outline of the spiritual part of the admired Languida—Her personal appearance, though not striking, might be considered captivating—there was the soft voluptuous languor of her clime;—a good complexion—regular features—teeth of pearl and lips of coral; an ease and indolence of carriage, graceful and attractive. She looked as though she thought herself only worthy to be cherished, complimented and caressed. A young Italian of some penetration who knew her well, thought that with care Languida might still be taught true happiness, by directing her attention to objects of esteem instead of excitement—The interview which we are about to relate between her and the devoted Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice may serve still farther to illustrate her character.

The moonlight flooded the garden—and looked the brighter from being contrasted with those places where trees or shrubbery forbid its entrance. To liken the palazzo of the grandfather with its fluted columns of white marble, and its ornaments of chaste and elegant architecture, to the abode of beings too pure for this world of sin, of sorrow and of passion, required no great stretch of the imagination. The Arno, that river immortalized in the songs of poets and the records of historians, rippled joyfully along, at one moment sporting with the moonbeams, and in the next, capriciously, like the lady along the margin of whose bowers it was wandering, leaping away and hiding itself in the purple shade of the overhanging waterlilies.—Uncounted times had Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice wished with the poet that he could annihilate a certain period of time,—each minute in love's impatient arithmetic seems an age. The hour of appointment at length arrived and soft though slow footsteps were heard,—then a rustling of bushes and now Languida stands revealed in the clear and transparent moonlight, her beauties enhanced by time and circumstance. A melancholy though joyful smile was on her brow, and in her soft silvery voice she whispered 'O! Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice, why did you heed my foolish request, better had we never seen each other than incur the risk of certain misery!' Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice gazed upon her spell-bound—his attitude was poetry—his look was sentiment—the heaving of his manly bosom, romance—he could not articulate, but breathed a sigh so warm that had the Alps been nearer, a glacier would have loosened from its hold.

From off his right hand he drew a lemon tinted glove and as he approached nearer,

'She gave him her ruby-red hand to kiss
And he felt like a fish in a sea of bliss.'

Oh! Languida! was all that he could utter—Beloved, romantic Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice, she sighed—Time flew rapidly away and with its flight the lovers acquired confidence—his words were eloquence—her voice was music—'Though,' he continued, 'not born in your sunny clime, my Languida, believe me I feel all its warmth in my [illegible] tradition of the days of our bards and chieftains and castles, yet all those delights no longer exist—excise duties—tythes—potatoes and riots have taken their places, and a few national ballads and the name of the Emerald Isle alone enabled me to live till a favourable opportunity offered to bear me from my native land, I trust forever!—Italy, its blue streams, its sunny hills and golden skies were ever my delight—With the beauty and charms of its accomplished daughters the world has ever resounded, but beautiful reality then far exceedeth my fondest anticipation—Besides have we not in these lands pirates, banditti, barcaroles and brigands!' 'charming, romantic Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice!' sobbed Languida.

Again he pressed her hand, and as he held it up to gaze upon its transparent whiteness, that little, delicate pale hand, a brilliant in a ring upon her finger flashed in the moonlight; a bright gleam shot across the face of Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice, whether a reflection from the jewel or from admiration of the beautiful hand which graced it, might be made a question.

A noise at this moment was heard in the direction of the palazzo—Languida showed much alarm; spoke of the watchful suspicion of her grandfather from whom she had great expectations and entreated him if he prized her regard, to depart immediately—Footsteps were now evidently approaching and the lovers, after a parting embrace and an appointment for the next evening, separated—Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice, Octavian-like, darted rapidly down a long and dark vista of evergreens, while she with all the grace, though without the quickness of Diana retraced her steps to the palazzo.

That night Languida was restless and uneasy; visions danced through her brain, the greater part of which were indefinite and confused, but towards morning one appeared so distinct that she never forgot it—She thought she was in a Theatre—a place, since melodramas were forbidden, she seldom visited—the piece was redolent with brigands, disguised noblemen, secret pannels,—pages—barcaroles and vengeance—The chief of the band in the full costume of an Italian desperado was eminently prominent—his acting seemed perfection—and his voice melody—in comparison Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice was a cypher—as the piece progressed he proved to be a wronged and oppressed noble.—The dream, with one of those liberties which we believe dreams only can take, made Languida herself the loved object of this accomplished robber, the palazzo of her grandfather is assaulted and she herself is carried away. The fervour of his vow, his boundless admiration, his promises of amendment obtained her consent to unite herself with him in the holy bands of wedlock—but just as the ceremony was performing, Languida's grandfather entered the cavern, fired at the robber captain and bridegroom that was to be. The shot however did no other damage than to blow off the gilding from a huge chain which hung around his neck, thereby causing it to stand forth undisguised in its effrontery of Dutch metal. This unforseen catastrophe aroused her from her slumbers and on looking for the ring which Somerville D'Orville Fitzmaurice had held up in the moonlight the preceding evening she discovered that he had slipped it from off her finger. To console herself for those multiplied mortifications she commenced a red hot romance and slept the greater part of the day.

THE VIOLET.

FROM THE FRENCH OF M. [illegible].

Daughter of spring whose purple flower
Loves best to hide from every eye,
In deepest shade t'inhale the shower,
Unseen to bloom—unseen to die:

Like the kind hand which succour lends
To him who seeks a home in vain,
Yet blushes at the thanks he sends,
And bears his grateful wish with pain.

Why dost thou not thy flower display,
Whose odours are so doubly sweet—
Show thy soft beauties to the day,
The homage of a world to meet.

Perhaps the beauty of the Rose
By some may be preferred to thine;
Fear not—the hour of evening's close
Is dearer than the day's broad shine:—

Less beautiful perchance thou art,
Yet dear to friendship thou shalt be!
Love's brightest Roses wound the heart,
But thou from envious thorns art free.

Come, quit this lone and quiet dell,
And in my garden thou shalt bloom—
There, in its calm retreat shall dwell,
And cheer me with thy soft perfume.

A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

From the National Atlas.

PHILOSOPHY OF VEGETATION.

How wonderful is Nature! In the earth,
The tiny seed is sown, and from it springs
A tender plant that bends before the breeze,
And shivers in the blast. But mark it now
When years have past, a mighty trunk has risen,
And giant limbs that stand uncowed, and dare
The livid lightnings and the storms of Heaven.

Could we but put aside the veil which is thrown over our senses, and could the untrammelled soul look forth upon the operations of nature, as they take place around us, how glorious would be the privilege, how equable the enjoyment! But on the contrary, we can view the wonders around us only as through a glass darkly, and the senses are continually imposing upon the judgment. The chemical work-shops, or laboratories of nature, are almost entirely closed upon our senses, and we are compelled to gain our knowledge from the results which arise from her chemistry, and the occasional glimpses we can obtain through her windows. Yet the great author of nature has given us insight enough to make us wonder at, and adore his mighty power without our becoming vain and proud of our own acquisitions of knowledge.

Men generally are unaware of the fact that there are many things around us of which we know very little, though they are undergoing their changes, and working strange phenomena every day in our sight. Some of the loftiest sciences, and most abstract operations of nature are often better understood than those which are immediately around us, and continually operating before our eyes. As an exemplification of this I will mention the phenomena which takes place in sowing the seed, and in the growth of the vegetable kingdom. There are very few, comparatively speaking, who know how the seed germinates, and the plant is nourished and grows, though they converse learnedly on the erratic disposition of comets, the attraction and gravitation of bodies, and the movement of the planets. Though they every day see them springing and growing around them, yet they are not aware that they are so absolutely necessary to human life, that the animal and vegetable kingdoms are reciprocally dependant upon each other, and that the purity of the atmosphere is actually kept up by the oxygen which is wasted in the vegetable kingdom.

Nature is very simple in all her works, she requires but few ingredients, oxygen, hydrogen and carbon being the principal, out of which she manufactures so many varieties of forms. The earth it appears serves very little other purpose than as a matrix for the seed and plant, as very small portions of earth has ever been found in vegetable compounds. The earth is the channel or medium through which the plant receives its nourishment, and it also serves as a support to the roots of trees. All manures are good or bad in proportion as they contain the vegetable principle or food of plants, which is prepared by the decomposition of vegetable matter. Water is absolutely necessary to vegetable life, inasmuch as it takes up the saline and unctuous particles in the manure, and conveys them to the roots of the vegetable. If the soil is sandy it will not hold a sufficiency of water, if too solid with clay, the water will collect in too great a quantity, and produce decomposition of the roots. Calcareous soils, or those containing the carbonate of lime are best adapted to the growth of plants, though it is often necessary to vary as potatoes do best in a sandy soil, wheat in a rich and rice in a moist soil. A ferruginous soil for fruit trees, and a moderately rich sandy bottom for forest trees.

In cultivating the Italian Mulberry, and the Morus Multicaulis, I have experimented on the relative properties of animal and vegetable manures, and find that the former is the best, inasmuch as it contains more nitrogen, which renders it more complicated, and consequently more favorable to decomposition. Animal substances cause vegetable matter to ferment with greater facility.

But let us examine a seed [illegible] the germ of the future plant, a substance, which is to serve it for nourishment in the early stage of its existence. This substance is called the *parenchyma*, and consists of fecula oil and mucilage. The seed is generally divided into two parts called *lobes* or *cotyledons*, as may be observed in different kinds of beans. There is a dark colored cord or string which divides the lobes, and is termed the *radicle*, from the latin word radix, the root, as this string becomes the root of the future plant. Enclosed within the lobes is another part termed *plumula*, from which the trunk of the tree proceeds. All seeds have not the same number of cotyledons; barley, wheat and oats, and the grasses have but one. Some are found to have two, three, and others as many as six. When the seed is deposited in the earth, and the heat of the atmosphere is any degree above 40, the first operation it performs is to imbibe water. The seed softens, and the lobes swell. An absorption of oxygen then takes place, which unites with the carbon of the seed, and is returned in the form of carbonic acid. The loss of carbon consequently increases the proportion of oxygen and hydrogen comparatively in the seed, and as a natural consequence the saccharine fermentation takes place. By this process the substance of the parenchyma is changed to a soft, sweet pulp. The action of heat on the seed swells it to such a degree that it cannot contain itself, and the root darts forth, and strikes into the earth. The stem also pierces its covering, and passes up into the air, carrying with it two leaves, which are called the seminal leaves, and serve to elaborate the sap destined to support the stem. Thus the cotyledons now become the seed leaves, or lungs of the tree.

There is a very strong resemblance between the seed and an egg. Heat is necessary to develope the living energies of both, and there is a substance in each destined to supply nourishment to both in the early stage of their existence. So soon as the chick can provide for itself the egg breaks, and so soon as the roots of the tree can imbibe ample nourishment from the soil, the seed leaves drop off. Indeed there is a striking analogy between the whole vegetable and animal kingdoms.

So soon as the root branches off, and commences feeding from the soil, leaves become necessary to elaborate the sap and render it fit to nourish, and form the growth of the tree. Here we also see a striking resemblance between the functions of the leaves of plants, and the lungs of animals. There are vessels which serve in the animal system, to suck up and convey from the stomach and bowels a fluid called chyle, which is conveyed to the lungs, and there is brought in contact with atmospheric air, and is oxydized or fitted to nourish every part of the frame. In like manner the roots suck up water, from the roots it is conveyed by certain vessels to the leaves where it undergoes a change, and becomes the sap or blood of the plant, which is conveyed to and nourishes every part of the tree. The upper surface of the leaves, it is said, throws off by transpiration the superabundance, while the lower surface on the contrary, which is rough and downy, absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, thereby obtaining those ingredients in the air necessary to its health. Thus the greater the quantity of the foliage, the greater is the quantity of water taken up by the roots, and transpired from the upper surface of the leaves. Air and light appear to be essentially necessary to the existence of the vegetable creation. Light is necessary to the formation of colors. If you plant a potatoe in a dark cellar it will be perfectly colourless, and if a hole be made through which light may enter, the vine will turn towards it, and endeavor to reach it.

How beautifully does nature dispose the leaves on the stem of the plant. The under side of the leaf being intended to absorb moisture from the air, and the dews of night as they arise from the ground, the leaves are so arranged that one shall not be immediately over another. By this arrangement the under surface of each leaf is exposed to the ascending moisture of the earth. You will occasionally see the leaves placed alternately on two parallel, and opposite lines; again they are arranged in pairs crossing at right angles; and again they are placed on the angles of polygons, circumscribed on the branches, and arranged in such a manner that the angles of the inferior polygon corresponds with the sides of the superior. On some plants they ascend the stalk in parallel spiral lines.

It may be proven to actual demonstration, that the under side of the leaf is intended to absorb moisture, from the earth and atmosphere. If leaves be plucked, and the under sides be placed on a basin of water, they will remain green for days, and even weeks, but if they be placed with the upper surface in the water, they perish in a very short time. Herbs that grow more rapidly than trees have both surfaces of the leaves rough, nearly alike, and absorb moisture more rapidly from the atmosphere. The fact of the upper sides of leaves being smoother, more glossy, and of a deeper color indicates a different use. If you incline the stalk of a tree it will turn and grow upwards. If you bend the branch of a tree so that its leaves are reversed in regard to natural position, the leaves will continually endeavor to turn back again, and will finally succeed. Plant a seed upside down so that the root shall start upward and the stem downward, and in a short time the root will turn and dive into the earth, while the stem will also turn and start upwards into the air.

I have said that water is the chief nourishment of plants. It not only forms the sap, but is the basis of all vegetable fluids. Through the medium of water all the ingredients, such as salts, &c. are carried into plants. The organs of the plant have the power of decomposing water, and then the hydrogen of the water serves as a constituent of oil, of coloring matter, &c. and the oxygen aids in the formation of mucilage, of fecula, of vegetable acids, sugar, &c. The greater portion of the oxygen of the water, however, is changed by caloric into a gaseous state, the caloric proceeding from the hydrogen during the condensation it undergoes, in forming the materials of the vegetable. This gaseous oxygen is thrown off into the atmosphere by the leaves of plants. Thus the atmosphere is continually rendered pure, and the loss repaired, which is necessary, inasmuch as the constant oxygenation and combustion of substances, and the respiration of animals, are continually exhausting it. Thus too is there a mutual dependence between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as the plant is sustained by the substances thrown off by the lungs of animals, and the animal by the oxygen thrown off by plants. How wisely formed, how harmonious are the works of nature! How strange is the fact that we could not possibly exist any length of time without the vegetable creation, for the carbonic acid which is thrown off by animals in breathing would collect to such a degree in the atmosphere, as to render it entirely unfit for respiration, and death to the animal creation would be the consequence. But here how wise is the dispensation of Providence! The vegetable kingdom attracts, and decomposes this carbonic acid, and after making use of the carbon for its own purposes returns the oxygen to the atmosphere, for the use of ourselves, and the rest of the animal creation.

But let us return to the formation of the tree. Having traced it from the seed to the putting forth of the roots and stem, we will speak of the bark. The bark is composed of three parts, the *epidermis*, the *parenchyma* and the *cortical layers*.

The epidermis is a thin external skin particularly observable on cherry trees, as it may be easily peeled off. Upon examination it is found to be a thin membrane, through which the light is transmitted, and consists of five slender fibres, which cross each other in the manner of a net. In some trees, and in corn this membrane has a thin coat of siliceous earth, which gives it great strength. In some plants this membrane is composed of wax, and in others it is resinous.

The parenchyma lies next to, and is immediately under the epidermis. When the epidermis is stripped off it appears like a green rind, and is found not only on the trunk and branches, but extends to every part even to the leaves. It is full of tubes, which contain a kind of fluid.

The cortical layers are immediately between the parenchyma and the wood. They are full of small vessels, which convey the sap downwards after it has been elaborated in the leaves. They contain a quantity of gallic acid and tannin. Every year the old cortical layers are formed into wood, and new ones are formed.

The woody part of the tree, which is composed of woody fibre, mucilage and resin, is called the *alburnum*. The fibres of the alburnum run two ways; some of them longitudinally, and is called the silver grain, while others called the spurious grain, are disposed in a concentric manner. From the layers of the spurious grain the age of the tree may be computed, one being formed every year by the conversion of the cortical layers into wood. The roots of the tree suck in the water from the earth, and the tubes in the alburnum, or wood carry [illegible] of the cortical layers. Here then is a resemblance to the circulation in the animal system. The water pumped up by the roots is the chyle which the absorbent vessels suck up from the stomach and intestines, and convey to the lungs to be oxydized. So the water of the roots is conveyed by the vessels of the alburnum to the leaves or lungs, and from them is distributed to the parts of the plant. But here the simile fails as the plant has nothing answering to the human heart, from whence the blood is distributed after receiving it from the lungs. In the plant the sap is distributed from the lungs, but not by the way of a heart.

By the heat of the spring the small vessels of the plant expand, and partly perhaps by forming a vacuum, and partly by capillary attraction the sap is carried up from the roots by the vessels of the alburnum into the leaves, where it undergoes a chemical change, and becomes fitted for the nourishment of the plant. The vessels of the cortical layers now take it, and convey it to all parts of the plant. The tubes in the parenchyma are much larger than those which carry the sap, and serve perhaps to secrete some peculiar fluid necessary to the health of the plant, as the liver does in the human system. The juices of plants differ, and often in the same plant. In the centre of the alburnum is the heart wood which appears to have no life, and the longevity of trees is owing to the want of this heart wood. The long life of the oak is no doubt owing to the small portion of heart it contains. In the hickory this heart wood gains upon the sap wood in a double ratio, and when grown old gradually spreads towards the bark, till the living and active portion is not sufficient to nourish the tree, and it dies.

How the several juices are made, and how certain changes are affected in the formation of the fruit, and the parts of the tree, is a mystery which has never been solved. The organs, by which those changes are effected are so small as to escape all observation, and hence we are left in the dark on one of the most interesting points of vegetable economy. It appears that trees possess an internal heat, in which respect they also resemble the animal. A small portion of carbonic acid is carried with the sap from the roots which the internal heat of the plant serves to disengage. Indeed the whole plant is a chemical laboratory, in which the various changes are effected, and new combinations produced.

At the first appearance of a plant it is almost of a gelatinous consistence, but by a chemical change, which takes place in the juices which flow to it, the stalk becomes harder and harder by degrees, till it assumes the nature of wood. The part of the stalk nearest to the root hardens first, and grows in a double ratio compared with parts above. After a while this part ceases to harden and to grow, and the same effect takes place in a part immediately above. Thus it progresses upward till the whole stalk assumes the nature and consistence of wood. After this [illegible] which are produced by the hardening into wood every year of cortical layers.

In the propagation of vegetables there is no resemblance to the animal kingdom. Vegetables may be propagated by seed layers and cuttings. The pistil and stamina in plants answer the same purposes, as the organs of generation in animals. The seed are inclosed in the former, and the *pollen* or fine powder of the latter fecundates it. Both sexes are often united in one plant while in other species the male is on one stalk, and the female on another. Other species are distinct like animals in the sexes.

It appears that buds, and even leaves have within them the elements of the future tree, and hence a small stick cut from a tree having two buds on it may, by being placed in the earth produce a tree. The lower bud will swell, and throw out roots while a tiny stem will start up into the air from the upper bud. It is thus that the most of the Morus Multicaulis trees are now produced by the cultivators of silk in this country. It appears astonishing that a single leaf or piece of stick should be placed in the earth and there bud, and produce a tree in the same manner as the seed. The organs essential to life seem to be placed in every part of the plant, and consequently the means of propagating are multiplied.

There is yet another mode of multiplying, called grafting. Theophrastus informs us that a bird which had swallowed a fruit dropped it in the cleft of a tree where it grew, and became completely united to the original, though it proved to be a different kind. Hence sprung the art of grafting, and hence we see that it is of very remote origin. The graft which is fixed to another may be said to be one tree taking root, and growing in another, for it preserves its original character. There appears to be a necessary congeniality to succeed in grafting. A plum tree will not graft and grow upon an apple, but an apple will succeed upon the pear, as the seed of their fruit are alike. It is something very astonishing that apple seed will not produce their kind, but that the seed of one apple may produce a half dozen different trees, among which there may not be one bearing fruit like the original. Hence the use of grafting to produce and continue choice fruits, and also of propagating trees by cuttings, as they invariably produce their kind.

The Morus Multicaulis, I believe is now generally propagated by layers and cuttings, as the seed cannot be depended upon, being said to produce hybrid varieties or mixtures of the common white. The product of a few of the Morus Multicaulis trees which were propagated by layers and cuttings is on [illegible], Judge Comstock, if I do not mistake, [illegible], who then produced from two trees in [illegible] season two hundred and two, besides the original two. The rapid growth of the Morus Multicaulis is another great requisite which must render it a favorite. I have one growing before the window at which I write, which was sent to me as a present two weeks ago by Mr. Watson. Not[illegible] that it was taken up at a wrong season, it grows with great rapidity, which is perceptible every day. In one week it has grown three or four inches in height, notwithstanding the check it received by being transplanted. The [illegible].

Vegetable life is the link which unites the animal and mineral kingdoms, inasmuch as mineral substances are converted into the animal system. "All flesh is grass," and it is by the consumption of vegetable matter by the animal, that the simple elements are converted into, and become a part of the animal frame. Vegetation is simply the vehicle in which nature prepares the nourishing elements destined for the support of the animal creation.

MILFORD BARD.

SUNDAY READING.

MOTHER WHAT IS DEATH?

"Mother, how still the baby lies!
I cannot hear his breath;
I cannot see his laughing eyes—
They tell me this is death.

My little work I thought to bring,
And sat down by his bed,
And pleasantly I tried to sing—
They hush'd me—he is dead.

They say that he again will rise,
More beautiful than now;
That God will bless him in the skies—
O, mother, tell me how!"

"Daughter, do you remember, dear,
The cold, dark thing you brought,
And laid upon the casement here,—
A wither'd worm, you thought?

I told you that Almighty power
Could break that wither'd shell,
And show you, in a future hour,
Something would please you well.

Look at the chrysalis my love,—
An empty shell it lies;—
Now raise your wandering glance above,
To where yon insect flies!"

"O, yes, mamma! how very gay
Its wings of starry gold;
And see! it lightly flies away
Beyond my gentle hold.

O, mother, now I know full well,
If God that worm can change,
And draw it from this broken cell,
On golden wings to range,—

How beautiful will brother be,
When God shall give him wings,
Above this dying world to flee,
And live with heavenly things!"

MRS. GILMAN.

Religion the best Support

AMIDST THE DISTRESSES OF LIFE.

Consider religion in the light of consolation, as bringing aid and relief to us, amidst the distresses of life. [illegible] happy [illegible] it incomparably is, and its [illegible] to every benevolent mind, for wishing them to be further diffused throughout the world. For, without the belief and hope afforded by divine revelation, the circumstances of man are extremely forlorn. He finds himself placed here as a stranger in a vast universe, where the powers and operations of nature are very imperfectly known; where both the beginnings and the issues of things are involved in mysterious darkness: where he is unable to discover, with any certainty, whence he sprung, or for what purpose he was brought into this state of existence; whether he be subjected to the government of a mild, or of a wrathful ruler; what construction he is to put on many of the dispensations of his providence; and what his fate is to be when he departs hence. What a disconsolate situation to a serious, inquiring mind! The greater degree of virtue it possesses, its sensibility is likely to be the more oppressed by this burden of labouring thought. Even though it were in one's power to banish all uneasy thought, and to fill up the hours of life with perpetual amusement; life so filled up would, upon reflection, appear poor and trivial. But these are far from being the terms upon which man is brought into this world. He is conscious that his being is frail and feeble; he sees himself beset with various dangers, and is exposed to many a melancholy apprehension, from the evils which he may have to encounter before he arrives at the close of life. In this distressed condition, to reveal to him such discoveries of the Supreme Being as the Christian religion affords, is to reveal to him a father and a friend; is to let in a ray of the most cheering light upon the darkness of the human estate. He who was before a destitute orphan, wandering in the inhospitable desert, has now gained a shelter from the bitter and inclement blast. He now knows to whom to pray, and in whom to trust; where to unbosom his sorrows, and from what hand to look for relief.

It is certain, that when the heart bleeds from some wound of recent misfortune, nothing is of equal efficacy with religious comfort. It is of [illegible] the severest woe, by the belief of a divine favour, and the prospect of a blessed immortality. In such hopes, the mind expatiates with joy; and when bereaved of its earthly friends, solaces itself with the thoughts of one Friend, who will never forsake it. —Refined reasonings, concerning the nature of the human condition, and the improvement which philosophy teaches us to make of every event, may entertain the mind when it is at ease; may, perhaps, contribute to soothe it, when slightly touched with sorrow; but when it is torn with any sore distress, they are cold and feeble, compared with a direct promise from the word of God. This is an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast. This has given consolation and refuge to many a virtuous heart, at a time when the most cogent reasonings would have proved utterly unavailing.

Upon the approach of death especially, when, if a man thinks at all, his anxiety about his future [illegible] must naturally increase, the power of religious consolation is sensibly felt. Then appears, in the most striking light, the high value of the discoveries made by the gospel; not only life and immortality revealed, but a mediator with God discovered; mercy proclaimed, through him, to the frailties of the penitent and the humble; and His presence promised to be with them when they are passing through the valley of the shadow of death, in order to bring them safe into unseen habitations of rest and joy. Here is ground for their leaving the world with comfort and peace. But in this severe and trying period, this labouring hour of nature, how shall the unhappy man support himself, who knows not, or believes not, the hope of religion? Secretly conscious to himself, that he has not acted his part as he ought to have done, the sins of his past life arise before him in sad remembrance. He wishes to exist after death, and yet dreads that existence. The Governor of the world is unknown. He cannot tell whether every endeavour to obtain His mercy may not be in vain. All is awful obscurity around him; and in the midst of endless doubts and perplexities, the trembling reluctant soul is forced away from the body. As the misfortunes of life must, to such a man, have been most oppressive; so its end is bitter: his sun sets in a dark cloud; and the night of death closes over his head full of misery.

BLAIR.

SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

I think of thee, when o'er the deep
The sun hath shed its brightest ray;
On thee I often think and weep
When on its waves the moon-beams play.

I hear thee, when the billows rise
With gentle murmurs on mine ear;
When lowering clouds have veiled the skies
In forests dark thy step I hear.

I see thee, in the depth of night,
From me thou never can'st be far;
I see thee in that paler light
Which beams from every trembling star.

SPAIN.

The sanguinary war which has for some time past been carried on in Spain, is waged on the one hand by the adherents of the Queen Regent, and the partisans of Don Carlos on the other. It is not improbable that the contest would have terminated ere this in favour of one of the belligerents, if the great body of the nation had espoused either side of the contest: but the Spaniards are in fact weary of the yoke of hereditary despotism, which has weighed them down for centuries, and the mass of the people care but little whether they will have to endure the government of the present Cabinet of the Queen, or groan beneath the tyranny of a single despot.

The truth is that a republican form of government is the only one that would coincide with the present state of popular feeling, and meet the ready support of the nation. But this the state of their foreign relations would render impossible. The party of the Queen have recently promised the adoption of the constitution of 1812, and it is [illegible] cause of the contest is, that agreeably to the Salic law, the succession to the crown of Spain, is confined to the nearest of blood in the male line. With a view to avoid the operation of this law, Ferdinand the Seventh, bequeathed his crown to his infant Heiress. To the provisions of this will, Don Carlos—who, in the absence of any such document—would have been legal heir to the throne—demurred, insisting that the Salic law was a constituent part of the Spanish Monarchy, and could not be set aside by the will of any man.

It would seem that the adoption of a republic would appear to be the choice of the nation, rather than endure the train of evils, which inevitably arise from a protracted civil war. But unfortunately the Spanish people are not fitted to enjoy the blessing of entire freedom. They have so long been accustomed to the government of a numerous and powerful priesthood, and habituated to the tyranny of ecclesiastical power, that the sudden withdrawal of their shackles, would only have the effect of plunging their own country, and the greater part of Europe into a state of unparalleled anarchy and confusion. On the other hand the constitution offered them by the Queen's Cabinet seems to be the proper medium between the disgraceful slavery to their priesthood, under which they have hitherto laboured, and the evils infallibly attending the course of those more daring revolutionists whose efforts are united, for the establishment of a complete democracy, and the entire suppression of the monarchy. All eyes are fixed upon M. Mendizabal at this crisis, as alone possessing the confidence of the popular and dominant party.

For the following account of this interesting country, we are indebted to the valuable pages of the Encyclopedia Americana, from which we have condensed it:—

The physical features of the Spanish peninsula have exercised a most important influence on the character and history of its inhabitants. The whole surface of the peninsula comprises 225,600 square miles, of which 167,110 belong to Spain, and the rest to Portugal and the republic of Andorra (110 square miles). It is separated from France and the rest of Europe by the Pyrenean chain of mountains, and is surrounded by three seas, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the bay of Biscay. Spain lies between lat. 36° and 43° 47' N., and between lon. 9° 13' W. and 3° 15' E., and is the sixth in extent of territory among the European powers. The bay of Biscay gives great facilities for northern commerce; the gulfs of Alicant and Rosas offer secure harbors and roads to the merchants of Italy, the Levant, and Northern Africa, whilst the bays of Corunna and Cadiz open to the mariners the path to the Indies. One hundred passages lead over the Pyrenees to France; but only three of those are passable for carriages. From this frontier ridge rise the Cantabrian mountains, which traverse Asturia and Galicia, and terminate at cape Finisterre. Although Spain contains 150 considerable streams, very few of which, however, are [illegible] of much extent; and there are no marshes except in the valley of the Guadiana. The marshy islands in the Guadalquivir have been drained and planted since 1819. The dry and pure mountain air renders the inhabitants vigorous and healthy: the sea breezes have the same affect upon the coast; but in the southern parts the scorching solano, from the shores of Africa, is felt during some seasons. Snow lies upon the summits of some of the mountains till July; and the capital is situated in a region fifteen times more elevated than the site of Paris. The Spanish people are descended from Iberian Celts, mixed with Carthaginian and Roman colonists, with a strong infusion, at later periods, of Teutonic (Gothic) and Moorish blood. The population of Spain was estimated by Miano, in 1826, at about 13,900,000; and that of the Spanish colonies at 4,099,900, making the total population of the monarchy 17,999,000. The kingdom is politically divided into fourteen principal parts, each of which has its separate authorities and administration, and several of which are subdivided into smaller provinces, forming, in all, forty-one provinces. The division into fifty-one provinces by the cortes, in 1822, was abolished on the restoration of absolute power. The general divisions are as follows: 1, the kingdom of Navarre; 2, the Vascongades, or Biscay; 3, the principality of the Asturias; 4, the kingdom of Galicia; 5, the kingdom of Arragon; 6, the principality of Catalonia; 7, the kingdom of Leon; 8, Old Castile; 9, Estremadura; 10, New Castile; 11, the kingdom of Valencia; 12, Andulasia (including the kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, and Grenada); 13, the kingdom of Murcia; 14, the Balearic isles. The Spaniard is, in general, temperate, persevering, reserved, honest and pious. The Spanish gravity is more observable in the higher than in the lower classes, or among women. The Spaniard of the lower order has more gayety, wit, vivacity, and, though frugal, is so indifferent to outward goods, that, were he less courteous and good-humored, he might pass for a practical philosopher of the school of Diogenes. His pride of birth, rank and faith appears, however, on every occasion; and he is suspicious, irritable and vindictive. This pride also manifests itself in the contempt with which the northern Spaniard, the inhabitant of Biscay or the Asturias, looks down upon the native of the south, whose darker complexion and smaller frame betray his Moorish blood. The nobles are distinguished into the *titulados*, grandees who have the right to cover themselves in presence of the king (in 1787, their number was 119), marquises, counts, and viscounts (in 1787, their number was 535); and the lower nobility, *cavalleros*, *escuderos*, and *hidalgos* the number of whom, in 1797, was 484,131. Music, singing and dancing are national amusements. The two former are simple, often monotonous, but full of feeling; the latter is extremely voluptuous. The *bolero* is popular on the stage; the *fandango* and *seguidilla* are favorite dances danced by four couple, to the music of the citherns, which the player accompanies with his voice. Athletic sports, as the *barra* (throwing an iron bar at a mark) and balloon (a game at ball) are common. The favorite popular amusement is the bull-fights, which was prohibited in 1805, but revived by Ferdinand VII. The Spaniard, in general, is of the middle size, and well built, with an expressive countenance, brilliant eyes, white teeth and black hair. The men of the higher classes are much less robust than those of the lower. The Spanish women are distinguished for beauty of person and dignity of manner. Their complexion is neither white nor delicate, but healthy; they dress with taste, and move with ease and grace: they are unaffected, and have often, particularly among the lower classes, a ready vein of wit. In general, they are characterised by intelligence, deep feeling, fidelity and constancy; but they are almost entirely uneducated. Their courage and patriotism have often been displayed even in the field of battle. The strictness with which the female sex was formerly treated, and the formal stiffness which prevailed in society, have been much diminished; and the Oriental Moorish traits are gradually disappearing. The most important element in Spanish society is religion. the ecclesiastics from the most privileged order, and every family endeavors to find a place in the church for some of its members. Religion, however, consists merely in the outward observances of the church, in the practice of penances, and in the reverence of priests and monks. The number of the clergy, before the wars with France, was 256,000; in 1826, 146,696, among whom were sixty-one archbishops and bishops, 61,327 monks, and 31,400 nuns. According to an estimate of a member of the Cortes, the income of the clergy and convents in Spain, in 1808, from their real estate alone, was $51,000,000; and, according to the statement of Arguelles, minister of finance in the time of the cortes, the property of the church exceeded, by one third, the domains of the state. The commerce has undergone an entire change since the loss of the American colonies, from which the mother country received $35,000,000 yearly in gold and silver, and $20,000,000 in cochineal, cacao, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, hides, cotton, vicugna wool, cinchona, dye-woods, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, &c. The commerce with the colonies was closed against all foreign nations, but, since they have become independent, is carried on by the North Americans, the English and Dutch. Internal commerce suffers from the heavy tolls, and the want of means of communication. The administration is conducted partly by five ministers, who have a seat and voice in the council, and partly by the provincial councils, of which the most distinguished, the council of Castile, existed as early as 1246. Justice is administered in the towns and villages by *alcaldes*, of whom there are five classes. The *alcaldes mayores*, or superior alcaldes, are also called *corregidores*. An appeal lies from them to the royal courts (*audiencias*), of which there are twelve at Valladolid, Granada, &c., and to each of which is attached a chamber of criminal jurisdiction. The laws, the judiciary, and the legal process, all stand in need of a thorough reform. The public revenue is about $20,000,000; the expenditure is much greater, and in 1827, the conscription was introduced; at the close of 1827, the forces consisted of 81,000 men, including the militia, and of 350,000 royal volunteers. The naval force is composed of ten ships of the line, sixteen frigates, and thirty other vessels, with 14,000 men.

THE HAPPY SPIRIT.

"Why do ye weep?—to know that dust
No longer dims my soul?
To know that I am render'd just,
A victor at heaven's goal?
Or weep ye that I weep no more—
That sorrow's living reign is o'er?

"Father—art thou a man of tears,
Because thy child is free
From earthly strife and human fears,
Oppressive even to thee?
Nay, triumph that thou had'st me love
The rest, that I have found above.

"My mother, weep not—tears will hide
My glory from thy view;
If thou hadst taught me guile, or pride,
When tears of blood were due;
But thy fond lips spoke truths divine;
Rejoice that now their meed is mine.

"Sister, sweet sister, leave my tomb,
Thy loved one is not there,
Nor will its planted flow'rets bloom
Whilst wept on by despair;
I dwell in blissful scenes of light;
Rejoice that thou didst aid my flight.

"Let faith's resplendent sun arise,
And scatter from each soul
The clouds that veil its native skies,
The mists that round it roll:
Rejoice, that I have found a home,
Whence never more my feet will roam.

"Tears for the dead who die in sin,
And tears for living crime:
Tears when the conscience wakes within
First in expiring time;
Tears for the lost—but Heaven's own voice
Says for the Christian dead—Rejoice."

ANONYMOUS.

From the New York Star.

COCHRAN'S MANY CHAMBERED NON-RECOILING RIFLE.

This extraordinary invention of a young American, native of New Hampshire, and which was for the first time exhibited to the public, at the Fair of the American Institute, Niblo's Garden, deserves more than a passing notice. There are circumstances connected with it, which give it a peculiar, if not romantic, interest in the history of the arts in our country. If any thing were wanting amidst the multitude of extraordinary inventions which have [illegible] and establish the pre-eminent claims of our countrymen to genius of a high order, it would be that which forms the particular subject of our remarks.

Mr. Cochran's father was a lawyer, and afterwards a merchant of eminence in Enfield, New Hampshire; and the son, John Webster Cochran, was born there, and has invented the species of fire arms in question, was brought up to no particular business. At the very early age, however, of sixteen, he discovered a strong taste and passion for mechanical experiments, and was constantly occupied in the construction of machinery, which his father approving of, unlike many other fathers, encouraged, and to further the wishes of his son, expended several thousand dollars in his behalf, in the cost of the different kinds of apparatus required.

When only eighteen, he made the discovery in question, but did not perfect it until 3 years after. He went to France and England, and exhibited his model cannon to Louis Phillippe and William the IV. While at Paris in 1833-'34, he was requested by the Turkish Ambassador to explain it to the Turkish Minister at London, and accordingly went to Woodwich, and performed a series of experiments before the latter personage, which gave so much satisfaction that he urged Mr. C. to visit the Sultan at Constantinople, and for that purpose provided him with the most flattering recommendations to the Court of the Sublime Porte. Mr. Cochran arrived at Constantinople, Feb. 11th, 1836, was received with great distinction, and introduced to the Sultan by the grand Vizier. His Turkish Majesty was highly pleased with the experiments made with the model, told Mr. C. he was satisfied it would be generally adopted, and requested him to cast twelve pounders on the same principle. He was provided with elegant apartments in Pera, raised to the dignity of Master of Cannon, and furnished with as many workmen as he required for the accomplishment of his task. The treatment in fact which he received, was equivalent to that of the rank of an ambassador.

Mr. Cochran, however, finding there was no good foundry or mechanics, was obliged to undertake the work with his own hands; and though not brought up to the making of machinery of any kind, by dint of much labor and perseverance made himself all the necessary implements, the augers and the wooden apparatus for boring with horse power, and the preparations required for procuring the necessary castings. By good fortune he succeeded entirely to his wishes, and cast and bored three cannon, two of one pound each, and the third a twelve pounder, which last was finished in a style as perfect as he could have desired. On the 14th September following, he proved this last piece to his entire satisfaction, in the presence of all the chief officers of the Turkish government, who were delighted with its execution, and made a highly flattering report to the Sultan. He fired it off in the presence of those officers, to their utter astonishment, 100 times in fifteen minutes. The Sultan, when he heard of [illegible] to perform the same experiment [illegible]. The most extensive preparations were accordingly made for this important trial, which was to take place at Terache, on the European side of the Bosphorus.

No less than 300 troops were assembled at this spot. The Sultan, at the hour appointed, came over from his summer residence on the Asiatic shore, rowed in one of his splendid *caiques*, and proceeded by a long line of other boats of the same description. The one which announced the approach of the Sultan was manned by 40 oarsmen, and came with even more lightning speed than that in which his august highness himself was seated. As the latter was seen nearing the wharf, Mr. Cochran, at the suggestion of Halil Pacha, the Sultan's son-in-law, and commander in chief of the land forces, fired off the customary salute of 21 guns with the experimental cannon, which consumed less than two minutes, and struck the assembled multitude with the utmost amazement. As the Sultan at this moment stepped on the wharf, Halil, accompanied by the Grand Vizier and other dignitaries, ran to his majesty, and the former making the usual salaam of kissing the Sultan's foot, announced to him with feelings of exultation that could hardly be suppressed, the wonderful effects of the machine cannon, as they appropriately termed it.

The Sultan arrived at his tent, then sent for the *master of the cannon*, the title which was given to Mr. Cochran, and after a short conference with him, in which Mr. C. conversed chiefly in the Turkish language, which he had partially acquired, the Sultan renewing his expressions of kindness requested him to perform the experiment in his presence. His majesty placed himself within a few feet of the piece, and Mr. Cochran commencing rather sooner than was expected, the Sultan then with his back towards the cannon was at first somewhat startled at hearing the explosions suddenly succeeding each other with such inconceivable rapidity. The cannon was fired 100 times as before, in 15 minutes, during which the barrel acquired 650° of heat, while the revolving cylinder which contained the charges was comparatively cool, being only 250° of temperature. The Sultan's exclamation expressive of his delight was 'God save the Americans—if such boys as you are (Mr. C. being then but 22) can invent such things, what can your men do.'

He then asked him for the bill of expenses, and being told by Mr. C. it was left to his own pleasure, he went the next day at the request of the Sultan to visit him at his palace. The bag of gold he there received was truly an imperial present, and enough to make his fortune. The amount would scarcely be believed should we name it, and do not feel ourselves authorized to specify the sum more distinctly, than may be inferred from what we have said.

Mr. Cochran soon after returned to America, with the understanding that he should have a contract for supplying a large number of cannon of the pattern exhibited, whenever it would be agreeable for him to execute it.

These adventures of Mr. Cochran, yet a youth, seeking in a foreign land that patronage and encouragement which [illegible] of West, Fulton, Perkins and others, and [illegible] calculated to reflect discredit upon our national reputation, [illegible] an American ought to be [illegible] honorable to the genius of our people.

Description of the Invention.—The invention of Mr. Cochran is adapted to every species of fire arms. The cylinder is a solid piece of iron, revolving in the plane of the barrel, and occupying a position directly at the base of the barrel which it is in close contact with. The dimensions of the cylinder are in diameter about 4 inches, and in thickness seven-eighths of an inch. There are in this one, nine open chambers for the charges, which chambers are perforated upon the periphery and converge like radii upon the centre. The cones on which the percussion caps are placed form another series of radii concentric and within the circuit of the chambers—a solid metallic partition dividing all the caps from each other. Each cone for the cap communicates with its appropriate chamber, and opens in the centre of the chamber, so that the whole charge of powder is ignited at once, by which the explosion of all the powder is made in one half the time of ordinary rifles, and therefore so much the more force given to it, and consequently a much less charge is required—the weight of the charge being only one grain and a half. As each chamber in its revolution, comes in an exact line with the tube of the barrel, the cock strikes the percussion cap, and the explosion takes place instantaneously. The chambers, as they successively come into a line with the barrel in the revolution of the cylinder, are momentarily retained firm in the position by the regulating dog connected with the cylinder where it joins the breech, and the pin of which dog catches in the small perforations made at equal distances for its reception. Nor can the cock strike the percussion cap until it is in exact position, for if the chamber is not in its proper place, the socket into which the hammer of the cock falls has presented to it only the metallic partitions between the cones, and therefore on striking there no explosion can take place. Nor can any accident happen from explosions of the other chambers contiguous to the one in connexion with the barrel. Nor can the flash of the powder in the chamber in a line with the tube of the rifle be communicated to the other chambers. The charge of one grain and a half of powder requires a size of ball of 50 to the pound, and the force is sufficient to perforate eight boards each of one inch thickness at the distance of 40 feet.

LAMENT OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

BY MRS. [illegible].

The fearful strife of feeling now is o'er,
The bitter pang can rend my heart no more;
A martyr spirit now within me burns,
And love thus spurns
[illegible]
Yet for thy sake I can resign e'en thee,
My noble husband! though there yet may be
Enough of woman's weakness in my heart,
To bid tears start.
Yet not one murmur of reproach shall swell,
Amid the accents of my last farewell.

I loved thee in thy lowliness—ere fame
Had shed her halo round Napoleon's name:
In the veiled lightnings of that falcon eye,
I read the high,
And god-like aspirations of a mind,
Whose loftiest aim was power to bless mankind.
And when thy name through all the earth was known,
When monarchs quaked before thy triple crown,
When queens beheld me, in mine hour of pride,
Thy glorious bride;
No selfish vanity my heart could swell—
I shared a throne but would have shared a cell.

Like thine, my soul was formed for glorious fate;
I loved thee as the eagle loved its mate;
Nor did I seek with borrowed strength to climb
The height sublime,
Where thou hast built thine eyrie; 'twas for me
Enough that thou wert there—I followed thee.
And in thy toils too have I borne a part;
In scenes where might have quailed man's sternest heart.
When dark rebellion reared his hydra crest,
My hand caressed,
And soothed the dreaded monster till he smiled,
And bowed him down submissive as a child.
Though all unmeet the warrior's band to wield,
Yet went my spirit with thee to the field,
Where charging squadrons met in fierce array,
Nor 'mid the fray,
Awoke one terror for a husband's life—
Such fear were idle in Napoleon's wife.

Alas! how has my pride become my shame!
I saw thee mount the rugged steep of fame,
And joyed to think how soon thy mighty soul
Would reach its goal;
Nor ever dreamed, ambitious though thou art,
That thy last step would be upon my heart.
No sacrifice! no second of thy race
Shall wield the world's dread sceptre in thy place;
Rude nature might have taught how false must be
Such hope to thee:
For lofty minds but with like minds should wed—
Not in the dove's soft nest are eagle's bred.
Ours was the soul's high union; and the pain
That wears my spirit down, breaks not the chain.
No earthly hand such fetters could entwine:
And I am thine,
As fondly, proudly thine, in exile now,
As when the diadem begirt my brow.

CARNIVAL AT POTOSI.

A recent traveller in Peru gives a lively account of the manner in which the last day of the Carnival is celebrated at Potosi. 'Grandfathers and grandmothers,' says he, 'with one foot in the grave, withdraw it on this occasion for a last hop in the dancing ring of the younger generations. All seemed inspired with the innocent folly of childhood, and the whole population becomes blended in one family party of joy and jubilee!'

During the day, egg-shells filled with perfumed waters, showers of powdered starch, and bonbons, are thrown by the ladies and gentlemen at each other; and, as all jests are tolerated, no one can be offended even if he is drenched with cologne, or covered with flour. Dancing, singing, racing, screaming and other manifestations of wild joy, fill up the early part of the day.

Towards evening, the mirth, which for a time has subsided, is renewed. According to ancient custom, the people adorn themselves in all the finery they either possess or can borrow; they then proceed in promenade to the plain under the great mountain near the city, some to sit and converse, and some to dance, till sunset. The scene is curious and brilliant. The quantity of diamonds, pearls, and gold ornaments, displayed on the occasion is immense. Some of the ear-rings worn by the ladies are so ponderous, as to be supported by gold chains passing over the head. The dress of some of the females is remarkable. It consists of a full plaited petticoat, containing twelve or fourteen yards of rich velvet or satin, trimmed with ribbons of the most gaudy colors, and festoons of artificial flowers. A scarf is thrown over the shoulders, but in such a manner as to display the raven tresses that hang in plaits down the back; on the head, a narrow-brimmed black hat is sometimes worn. The whole produces a very striking, and not unpleasing effect.

Such is the exhibition on the plain, which is for the purpose of burying the festivities of the carnival. The guitars, fiddles, and pipes, are bound round with black crape; and when the use of those instruments is over, the emblems of mourning are deposited in the earth, and thus the carnival ceremony ends.

Saturday Evening Post.

NOVEMBER 12, 1836.

(SEE DR. WILLIAMS'S ARTICLES ON 4th PAGE.)

To Correspondents.

"J. W." inadmissible.
"Theodolite," under consideration.
"Nancy," [illegible].

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It is yet uncertain which of the great political parties, have obtained the majority, in the State of Pennsylvania it was reported on Thursday that Van Buren had a majority of 2 to 3,000. On Thursday one of the Canal Commissioners brought word from Harrisburg that 41 Counties have been heard from officially which gave Harrison a majority of 900.

If the 11 Counties to be heard from give 1100 votes less than at the October election, the Harrison electors will have the majority.

Maryland and Delaware have gone for Harrison—Connecticut for Van Buren.

HANINGTON'S DIORAMAS.

We must remind our readers that next week will conclude the stay of this highly interesting and popular exhibition, [illegible] approbation of the public of New York, [illegible] patronage of its citizens. The whole force of the attraction will be added for next week—consisting of nine Dioramic scenes, including the awful fire in New York, on the night of the 16th December; these views are nightly exhibited at the American Museum, in connection with a variety of other entertainments.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

INTERESTING LETTER—No. III.

FORT WILLIAM, Nov. 16th, 1835.
(At the mouth of the Yellow Stone river.)

DEAR BROTHER,—My time has been so much occupied during the last five weeks, preparing our winter quarters, that I have been obliged to omit my usual monthly letter. You have never built a fort? Then pray Heaven you never may; for of all the trouble and annoyance I have ever experienced, that gives the most. A few days more will enable me to complete the outside of our accommodations, with the exception of an ice house and provision store. We can finish the interior at our leisure. Our fort is 130 by 150 feet—strongly built, with only one well guarded entrance—and inclosing all our houses, stores, &c.

The trade has scarcely commenced; but we, and our rivals, are electioneering hard for it;—a business that would puzzle one of your most wary politicians. Intrigue, bribery and corruption are the order of the day. The Indians feel their importance and maintain it.

Amongst those who lately visited me, was a part of the tribe of Creek Indians, accompanied by their chief Sonnest (anglice "Rattle.") He is a man above the common size, and of very remarkable appearance. When you look at an Indian, you generally try to discover his character from his eye; but the optics of this chief defied scrutiny. They were so imbedded between high cheek bones, a hawk nose that exceeds belief, and large shaggy eye brows; that no man, even in your young and thriving city, could tell their colour, without such a look as an Indian brooks not; while my new friend Sonnest could peer into your very soul, without appearing to be looking at you.

His forehead was prominent,—and such were the general developments of his cranium, that without being much of a phrenologist you would at once attribute to him, resolution, to sustain his purposes; implacable hatred and deadly revenge on those who crossed him. His head surmounted by a huge mass of hair, tied in a knot before, not unlike the mode adopted by some *belles* among the "white folks," (bless them) but with this difference—*the hair was all his own.*—His full chest and brawny arms, were tattooed with blue stripes, very regularly laid on; and indeed handsome, after your eye became familiar with it; although at first sight, you would condemn the taste that could admire such horrible and disgusting ornaments. The easy, dignified and elastic step of this chief, proved that he [illegible] of Antelope skin [illegible] his legs; and plain moccasins protected his feet.

Sonnest—or "the Rattle," as I shall call him, has seven brothers, all of whom are chiefs of subordinate rank in the nation. To their influence, no less than his own savage bravery, is he indebted for the great and powerful ascendancy he maintains among his people. He has several wives, the youngest of whom, scarcely fifteen years of age, was amongst the party who visited me, and evidently proud of her lord and master. He seems to be fully sensible of his important standing; but he has one fault which materially lessened his claims on my respect:—namely, a most sacrilegious contempt for the rules laid down by the temperance society; not one of which will he observe; shame on him!—In other words he is a beastly drunkard.

Such as he was, however, he came to see me; and we had a *talk* on politics—or trade; which with us are synonymous terms. When we advise peace between nations, it is with a view to our benefit, in traffic;—when we advise war (a thing by the way, we have never done) our motives would be equally selfish. I could make some handsome compliments to myself, on recommending sobriety, when I had no spirits to sell; and very strongly deprecating the use of the "fire water" by our friends the "red skins." The advice was certainly good, be the motive as it may. Indeed such is the world, with all its attempts to dissemble. Self interest predominates; and the only difference in its exercise, in savage and civilized life, is that in the former we acknowledge; in the latter your conceal your motives.

Our smoke and talk, ended like all of a similar character, by me giving him some tobacco, ammunition, and vermilion, in return for many fair promises. He then begged me for something to drink, which he said should be strong, as he was accustomed drinking like his "white fathers." I ordered a pint of wine for himself and *suite* (enough, of the description we have, to make you and I tipsy) when lo! the old sinner swallowed the whole at a single draught! It was amusing to see his companions looking at him imploringly during the act, and very significantly smelling the empty cup. "The Rattle" soon began to make a noise, and became very troublesome from his loquacity. I paced the apartment with some degree of impatience; and to his solicitations for more drink, gave a flat denial; at the same time leaving the house.—The old fellow (for he has seen nearly sixty snows) in great good humour, paced through the room with his hands on his sides (Buffalo robes have no pockets) observing that he too was a chief and a "medicine man;" and that he would walk as his father (meaning me) had done. The old rascal had seen enough moons to be my grandfather. His conduct and remarks were irresistibly comic. Our clerks and men, were so highly amused that another bumper was allowed *his majesty*, who departed greatly pleased [illegible] friends [illegible] as I had wine and goods [illegible] robes and beaver to trade.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Nov. 4, received from		*November 8.*	
Philip M. Tabb,	$117 21	Duncan McDonell,	$5 00
M. C. Collins,	3 00	T. Bagley,	5 00
R. G. Quarles, Esq.	5 00	Jamuel Schoolcraft,	2 00
Joseph Goldbourn, esq.	2 00	Wm. K. Heiskell,	10 00
David Brooks, Esq.	4 00	John McKinne, Jr.	7 00
J. P. Lowe,	4 00	Franklin Peck, Esq.	2 00
November 5.		D. Weaver, Esq.	2 00
L. D. Worley,	3 50	J. D. Murrell, Esq.	10 00
Wm. S. Johnson,	5 00	*November 9.*	
R. H. Garrett, Esq.	5 00	Wm. A. Pierce,	50 00
M. H. Dieter, Esq.	9 00	M. Bokham,	5 00
November 7.		W. A. Pierce, (B.T.B.)	55 00
S. A. Gazzander,	15 00	John Lopher,	10 00
Robert R. Carr,	5 00	*November 10.*	
Wm G. Vanbook, esq	10 00	John W. Trumbull,	50 00
C. W. Sumell, Esq.	2 00	G. S. Curtis,	5 00
J. G. Caldwell, Esq.	10 00	Wm. Foulke, Esq.	2 00
Sam'l L. DuBose, Esq.	2 00	James Fordyce, Esq.	1 00
Wm. L. Robb, Esq.	5 00	Alex. V. Bonnell, esq.	3 00
Rich'd McClure, Esq.	4 00	S. Miner,	5 00
Wm. Carey Crane,	5 00	Luke B. Noyes,	2 00
Wm. A. Douglass,	5 00		

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Bank and Exch. Board of Brokers.

		price paid for.	par.
3530 shares	United States Bank.	118a119	100
49 do.	Penn Township R. R.	70	50
13 do.	Schuylkill Bank.	58	50
813 do.	Girard Bank.	35a36	50
538 do.	Com. Bank Continent.	95	100
12 do.	Louisville Bank.	97½	100
20 do.	Kentucky Bank.	75	50
398 do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	99a[illegible]	100
20 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	98	100
200 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	63a70	50
17 do.	Atlantic In. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	65	50
3150 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal.	64a78½	100
561 do.	Norristown Rail Road.	51a54	50
120 do.	New Castle Rail Road.	38	25
130 do.	Beaver Meadow.	58½a53½	50
20 do.	Harrisburg Rail Road.	46	50

1 Nov. 5th, a 110—6th, 110—10th, 115.

Accounts from Chihuahua (Mexico) represent that district to be in alarm and danger in consequence of the hostile attitude assumed by the Apaches Indians.

We publish to-day, a very interesting account of "Cochran's Many Chambered non-recoiling Rifle," which will be read with pride by every person who wishes to see the art and ingenuity of the American mechanic advanced. The patent right for the rifle and pistol for the United States, has been sold by Mr. Cochran to the trustees of a company in New York, for 300,000 dollars. Richards & Richardson, are the agents for the company, and have a large establishment at Springfield, Massachusetts, and are making the rifles faster than they can make them.

Colonel Bomford, at the head of the ordnance department, U.S. Army, who was present at the Fair, was so much pleased with Mr. Cochran's rifle, that he ordered him to make one and bring it to Washington for experiment.

The following additional details respecting the burning of the steamboat Royal Tar are copied from the Boston Post.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. FULLER.

Immediately after she came to anchor, fire was discovered around the whole space occupied by the boiler, below the deck. Those who first became aware of the fact, fled to the boats. At this time I was sick in my berth—my attention was first called to the fact that something unusual had taken place, by observing that every person but myself had left the cabin. When I reached the deck, I saw the long boat, full of people a quarter of a mile to the leeward—they were rowing hard, and were soon out of sight.—The small boat, in which was Capt. Reed, who took possession of it to prevent its following the long boat to the leeward, lay about fifty yards astern; three persons swam off, and were taken into her, though the wind was blowing a gale, and tremendous sea running. He then bore away for the land to windward, about two miles [illegible] women and children; the horrid yells of the beasts, the roaring of the storm, and the awful confusion, baffle description. The pilot, capt. Atkins, of Portland, the mate, (Mr. Black, of St. Johns,) with the assistance of those who still had their senses, after hoisting a signal of distress, slipped the cable and made sail. The sails, however, caught fire and were soon burnt.

The steamer then broached-to, and was shortly completely enveloped in flames amidships.—The fire interrupted all communication between the fore and aft—and neither those in the bows nor those in the stern could see or know the fate of each other. All but myself fled from the quarter deck. I sat on the stern rail, till my coat took fire. I looked round, and seeing not a soul around me in the boat, I fastened a rope to the tiller chain, and dropped over the stern, where I found about 15 others hanging in different places, mostly in the water. In fact the water washed over all of us almost every minute.

While holding on I saw several drown—some were beaten from their hold by the waves, and some falling into the sea for the want of strength to sustain themselves any longer. I had fastened my rope to the chain which held out against the fire much longer than the other parts to which many were suspended. I wound the rope round my neck and thigh, and was enabled to bear the additional weight of three men and a lady, who hung securely to me. Not far from me hung Capt. Atkins, the pilot—he held up a lady with his feet; her arms failed her at last, but he caught her head with his feet, and held her full five minutes, till the sea washed her off and she drifted by; a kind wave threw her up against an Irishman hanging on my left, and she seized hold of him, and assisted, perhaps, by our encouraging, and the Irishman's also, kept up.—When the cutter's boat passed under our stern Atkins and I begged, for God's sake, that she would take these two, even if they left us—as we thought we could weather it a little longer.

The gig passed within six feet of these two, who we expected would be lost every minute.—The officer of the gig was afraid, and left them and us to our fate. We were all saved—that is, the Irishman, lady, Atkins, and those attached to my person—by Captain Reed in his small boat, and conveyed to the cutter. The cutter was not in sight when I first went on deck. I had been in the water, beating about under the stern two hours before I was taken off. Thirty-three lives in all were lost, including six children. I escaped without shoes, stockings or hat, and lost every article of property on board—as also did the others, who were saved by Captain Reed. The entire loss in money and other property, independent of the boat, was about $150,000. The boat was worth $50,000. Macomber, Welsh & Co's loss if the elephant be recovered, will not be less than $15,000, besides the private funds belonging to their hands—four of whom, by the by, were lost.

From the Atlas.

The regular engineer had been dismissed by the owners from motives of economy, and one [illegible] with a smaller salary, who had advanced another of the firemen to the post of the second engineer. It is said that neither of those men were well qualified for the office, and their conduct would seem to justify this opinion.

Capt. Waite had about $3000 entrusted to him, which was lost; he secured himself and trunk on the steps of the boat, until the rope to which they were attached was burnt off—when, still retaining possession of his treasure, he swam to another part of the vessel, where he sustained himself and property, until a cabin passenger, a lady floated near him, when he let go his trunk seized and sustained the woman till she was saved.

The commerce of Buffalo is expanding at a most rapid rate. A correspondent of a Buffalo paper states that there are no less than thirty-one steamboats which sail regularly from and to that port. He says that these 31 boats arrive 35 times every 6 days, making an average of 17 boats in daily operation at the wharves, taking in and embarking passengers, luggage, &c. In addition to these boats whose operations are confined to Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Michigan, there are running at the head of the lake, the Detroit, St. Clair, and Maumee, La Plaisance, and Sandusky Bays, the following steamboats, viz:—Erie, Cincinnati, Gen. Brady, Gen. Gratiot, Andrew Jackson, Toledo, Elvira, Smith, and Major Downing—all American boats. Also, the British boat "Minnesetunkee," running between Amherstburg and Goderich, U. C.—And the head of St. Joseph's River, American boats "Chicago," "Matilda Barry" and "Davy Crockett." Total, 39 American and 4 British steamboats on Lake Erie and the Upper lakes in the year 1830, exclusive of several steam ferry boats. In 1831, the "Walk-in-the-water" was the only steamboat on these lakes. It is added that only two steamboats were lost on Lake Erie, and two on Lake Michigan in fifteen years; and all of them were beached, and no loss of life amongst the passengers, except in one instance, from endeavoring to swim through the surf contrary to advice.

In reference to the immense tide of emigration which continues to flow westward through Buffalo, a correspondent of the *New York Daily Express* writes as follows:

BUFFALO, Oct. 24, 1835.

Yesterday 4000 people left this port in steamboats for the west; and it is estimated, that from 9 o'clock yesterday morning to 9 o'clock this evening, not less than 7000 people will have passed out of our harbor up the lake. From whence do they all come—and when will this tide of emigration end?

The quantity of goods lying in our warehouses, and unhoused upon our docks, is great beyond all calculation; and I fear if we have not uninterrupted good weather till the 1st of January, a great deal of merchandise must remain till spring. So great has been the increase of transportation upon the lakes, that many schooners will clear from 80 to 100 per cent. this season; and the two ships not less than 30: [illegible] There are goods enough now to be shipped, from this place, to nearly or quite load every vessel upon the lakes. The steamboats do not carry freight, as they find the carrying of passengers the most profitable. Will this business increase? —It must, for if such things are done in the infancy of these western States, what are we to expect when they become densely populated? Who can calculate the business that must be done upon these waters twenty years hence. I speak within bounds when I say, 100 additional vessels would find constant and profitable employment; and shipbuilders who will come here, or any where upon the shores of these lakes, could reap a rich and abundant harvest, especially if possessed of capital.—Schooners, which were launched last spring, will pay for themselves this fall. There is no limit to the commerce of the lakes, but capital. And now is the time for the enterprising to lay foundations for their fortunes which will be permanent and lasting.

To those who live at a distance and are not acquainted with the country, it may seem incredible that 7000 people should leave this city in two days, yet such is the fact, and their doubts have been dispersed if they had seen nine large steamboats, fully loaded, go out of port in one day, besides a large fleet of other vessels fully freighted. What an empire there must be beyond us!

Shipwreck.—The schooner Mary Elizabeth arrived at this port yesterday morning from St. Johns, N. B. having on board some of the passengers and part of the crew of the ship Crescent, Capt. Mason, from Liverpool for New York, which was abandoned on the 2d ult. in a sinking condition. The passengers (114 in number) and crew were taken off by the British brig Perseverance bound to Bay Chaleur, which subsequently fell in with the brig Mercury, from Ireland, for St. John, N. B. and put on board of her the passengers and part of the crew. We have not been able to learn the full particulars of this disaster, but we understand that the ship had experienced a violent gale which caused her to spring aleak. The Crescent was a new ship, and belonged to Brown & Willis. Her cargo principally consisted of iron and salt. She was insured for $16,000.

Caution to Housekeepers.—On Thursday evening, the 3d ult. a tall good looking girl, about 18 years of age, calling herself Eliza Jones, applied for a situation as servant in the family of Mr. Alexander Bogart, No. 10 [illegible] street. From her prepossessing [illegible] and her declaration, that she had lived three years with the sister of a lady, a neighbor of Mr. Bogart, the lady of that gentleman [illegible] without hesitation, to engage her, which she did without the preliminary of inquiring into the truth of her statements. In the course of the [illegible] Mrs. Bogart's bed room, and took from her private bureau which had been left unlocked, a quantity of jewelry, consisting of a pair of very valuable gold ear rings, breast pin, &c. &c. together with four dresses and sundry other articles of wearing apparel; the whole amount and value of which, is believed to be over $50; since then nothing has been heard of her or the property.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We have just received No. 1 of a new Nantucket paper, called *The Times Chronicle*. We are [illegible] sorry to find nothing better to extract from it than a murder and a massacre.

Fatal Rencounter.—On Sunday evening the 18th ult. our citizens were thrown into a high state of excitement, owing to a rencounter between Mr. Samuel McLaughlin and Major [illegible] [illegible] McLaughlin [illegible] Criminal Court, at the next term.

Massacre.—A [illegible] correspondent of a St. Louis paper, gives the horrible details of a massacre among some half-breed Indians, near Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, in June.

A half-breed family named Dechamps, had murdered another half-breed, Jack Ram, for which the half-breeds of the neighborhood and some French voyageurs determined to exterminate them on the spot, for which purpose they attacked a block house in which the Dechamps were. The Dechamps understanding that no quarter would be given them, became desperate and reckless of consequences, and defended themselves to the last with determination. A Frenchman contrived to set fire to the block house, and the wind being high, the flames spread with great rapidity. The yells of defiance of the inmates could be heard amidst the crackling of the flames, and they could be seen calmly and deliberately watching an opportunity through the smoke and flames, to bring down their opponents with their rifles, of whom they killed eight and wounded several. The Dechamps, with the exception of a few small children, were completely exterminated.

We have been furnished by an esteemed friend with the following statement, in which the most implicit confidence may be placed.—*Rushville Journal.*

The Sac and Fox Indians met Governor Dodge on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, and closed a treaty of sale, on the 28th ult. for their reservation on the Lower Iowa for 75 cents per acre. It is thought the whole purchase will amount to $250,000, $30,000 to be paid the first year. $10,000 of it to the half breeds; $10,000 in blankets, guns, ammunition and implements of husbandry, and the remainder to be paid in instalments of $10,000 per annum.

There were about 300 Sacs and 900 Foxes present. No whiskey was allowed among them, and none was given to them except by the avaricious speculators, who carried little bottles in their pockets and would treat a few red men slily, of which Keokuck took severe notice. Some persons sent two bottles of liquor from a steamboat, to Black Hawk, but he would not receive them, and ordered his young men to destroy them.

Daring impudent Robbery.—While Mr. Regally, watchmaker, No. 40 Milk-street had stepped out a moment on business, a well dressed fellow apparently of the age of 40, entered his shop by false keys, and immediately commenced stowing away in his hat, a large number of L'Epine and patent lever watches. He had already got possession of a hat full of watches, and secured the trunk of Mr. Regally, containing property to the amount of $2000, when he was discovered by a Mr. Evans, a dealer in watches, who immediately called to his aid a citizen, and [illegible] streets. The fellow was immediately taken back to the shop of Mr. Regally, compelled to "disgorge," and in a few moments was in possession of the Police officers, on his way to prison.

Mr. Regally is confident the fellow has been in the habit of visiting his shop on pretence of business, for some time past, and thus was enabled to manufacture false keys to accomplish his object. It is marvellous indeed, that such a robbery should be attempted at such a time.—*Boston Gazette.*

Paoli Monument Parade.—The anniversary day of the massacre of the Paoli, was observed on the 20th of September last, with the usual honors. The events which brought about the massacre of a portion of the detachment of the American army under Gen. Wayne, at the above place, on the night of the 20th of September, 1777, are found in every history of the revolution. The massacre was one of the horrors which no vigilance can always prevent, and which are therefore to be expected in a bloody war. When nations contend with each other, or when princes fight for empire, the feelings of love and humanity give way to expediency and patriotism; and frequently, many a gallant soldier has fallen a sacrifice to the noblest virtues that adorn the human bosom. But when such men fall, they fall covered with honors, and the laurel crown that never fades, the soldier's richest reward, hallows their names to the remotest time. It is an honorable feeling in man that impels him to commemorate the deeds of those who fall in the service of their country; it warms the rising generation with grateful emotion, and stirs them up to emulate the virtues of their honored countrymen.—*West Chester Record.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the arrival of the steam-packet Columbia from Charleston, sailed on Saturday evening, we have late advices from Florida, New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston.

Gov. Call has issued an order directing all the U. S. troops at the various posts on the St. John's, to concentrate at Fort Drane.

Capt. Smith, and a small party of the Florida Volunteers, fell in with a marauding party of Indians, in the neighborhood of Sampson Pond, about the 25th of October. The Indians fired, and then the usual scamper took place. The Indians ran, and the volunteers chased; and then the Indians took refuge in a swamp, and the volunteers could not follow; and so the affair ended in nothing.

The subscriptions for the great rail-road were going on very successfully. It is thought that South Carolina will take more than 30,000 shares.

Cholera at Charleston.—The board of health have issued a report, declaring that the disease had nearly disappeared from Charleston. No new case had occurred for the last two days.

A way-bill received at the Charleston post office dated North Santee, 2nd inst. says that no [illegible] since the 23d ult. It also states that the whole number of deaths by that disorder since its commencement had been 240—of which two only were whites.

New Rice.—Eight half barrels of the new crop have been received at Charleston.

Letters from Columbia, S. C. state that there was a considerable freshet at that place. Fears were entertained for the crops on the low grounds.

A letter from Lille, France, says: "The number of factories of beet sugar which have sprung up in the environs of this city within two or three years, is truly inconceivable; thirty are counted within the distance of two or three leagues; the other arrondissements are in nearly the same state. In consequence of this state of things, the price of good land has risen from 3500 to 5500 francs the hectare; and rent is a still greater proportion.

Some workmen engaged in digging a well near Lyons, noticed that a portion of the drum or wooden frame work was yielding to the pressure of the surrounding earth. Alarmed by this appearance they made no delay in effecting their escape. One however observing that he had left some tools behind him, had the imprudence to descend in order to regain them. No sooner had he reached the bottom than the whole structure gave way, and buried him in the sand at a depth of 83 feet. Fortunately the fragments formed a sort of tube by which he could communicate with the people above, and receive from them supplies of food, &c. As it was impossible to liberate him by digging directly down, the plan was adopted of excavating a new well by the side of the old one. This laborious work was still going on ten days after the accident, and the sufferer had not been reached. It was doubted whether it would be possible to save him.

Whiskers.—"I cannot imagine" said Alderman H—, "why my whiskers should turn grey, so much sooner than the hair of my head." "Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," observed a wag.

"Jim, you've been drinking." "No I havn't—I've been looking at another man drink, and it was too much for me."

Major Strange, an accomplished artist of this city, has been in Texas for the purpose of taking the portraits of Santa Anna and [illegible] which he intends to combine in a large historical painting representing the capture of [illegible]. He has lately [illegible] portraits of General Santa Anna and Col. Almonte, and has placed them in a room of the [illegible] (Mississippi) Hotel in this city. Those who would see [illegible] strangers, have [illegible] a rare opportunity, and indeed, it cannot but be a satisfaction to every one to have seen a correct and striking likeness of the great captain of Mexico, whose star has so recently gone down on the plains of San Jacinto.

The portraits are [illegible] half-length figures. Santa Anna is [illegible] years of age, middle sized and [illegible] his black hair and whiskers, and a complexion of a southern cast, not darker than the [illegible] of the southern States. His countenance, instead of coming down to [illegible] turned towards his mouth. His forehead is high, remarkably [illegible] and deeply wrinkled with thought [illegible] large dark eyes [illegible] a peculiarly anxious expression, which, in part, may have arisen from his unpleasant captivity, and the uncertainty which seems to hang over his fate. [illegible] Santa Anna [illegible] uniform, with [illegible] gold buttons and epaulette. The portrait of Col. Almonte, who was [illegible] [illegible] Santa Anna [illegible] Chronicle Herald.

A Brave Boy.—[illegible] On Friday the 28th day of September last, near the close of the day, a little lad, about 8 years old, by the name of George Bailey, started in pursuit of the cows. He made his way along the path through a piece of woods of about half a mile in length. On reaching the opposite side of the woods, he found his cattle and started toward home. The drove consisted of a very gentle old cow, and a number of young cattle. His mother told him previous to his starting, to keep near the old cow, as she would conduct him on a straight course home. The boy was careful to obey; but shortly after he had entered the woods on his way home, walking by the side of the old cow, he heard a crackling in the bushes—a large bear making towards him with all the speed and fury that these ferocious animals are possessed of. At this critical period, strange as it may seem, the boy possessed presence of mind enough to make use of his only alternative—which was to jump astride of the cow's back, and leaning forward he caught her by the horns, and in this perilous situation rode through the woods. The bear seemed to covet his elevated situation, and fain would have pulled him down. The cattle ran and roared—the boy screamed—but all did not terrify the bear; over and anon, she would come alongside of our gallant rider, growling and snarling and striking with her paws—and would have torn him in pieces, but for the other cattle, which would as often attack her in the rear, and as she would turn to give them battle, the cow would gain of her some rods. She would then leave the young cattle, and come with all speed after the boy, which seemed to be her whole aim. Several times she rose upon her hind legs to take him, and as often the cattle would give her battle; and thus they followed through the woods, until the bear's cub came up, and the young cattle turned upon them. The old bear took their part, and the cow and her rider had arrived at the door of the farm-house, ere the old bear could again renew her attack. The boy was almost senseless with fright, and it was not until some time after he had alighted from the cow, that he was enabled to report to his mother the why and wherefore.—*Bradford, Me. Oct. 21.*

A bold attempt.—George Walton, convicted and imprisoned in the jail at Dedham, Mass. for an attack on Messrs. Payson and Fenno, with intent to rob on the highway, and now on trial at Dedham for a highway robbery, actually committed on Mr. Boyden, made a desperate effort to escape, on Saturday evening last. The Dedham Patriot gives the particulars as follows.

He had succeeded in freeing himself from his heavy irons, and as the jailor, accompanied by the turnkey, opened the door of his cell to hand him his evening meal, Walton slipped the shackles from his feet and with the agility of a tiger, sprung through the narrow door into the entry. The jailor with great presence of mind, grappled him by the collar, and both together tumbled [illegible] Taking fresh hold with both hands, he soon placed Walton in a niche of the wall and held him fast. A man employed as guard, then appeared at the door of the prison, with musket clubbed, and Walton immediately gave up, saying, "No harm done." During the whole struggle, we are informed, that Walton used great exertions to escape, and proved himself to be a more powerful man than is generally supposed.

As soon as the guard appeared, Walton returned quietly to his cell, and gave up the instruments with which he separated his irons. They consist of seven small saws, from an inch and a half to three or four inches in length; two small files; a hammer; a pointed knife, and a cold chisel, all of which fit into a short stock or handle. How he obtained these instruments is a mystery. His state prison clothes were changed before he was brought to Dedham, his hair combed, and every means adopted to prevent his taking tools with him. At Dedham jail we do not conceive it possible for him to get hold of such instruments. He is watched with the greatest care night and day, and no communication with him, whatever, is allowed.

Our citizens were suddenly startled on Sunday evening, the 30th ult. a little after seven o'clock, by an explosion resembling sharp thunder. It was so violent that the houses were generally shaken as if by an earthquake. The explosion proceeded from a blazing meteor which shot through the sky with great rapidity. It appeared to pass from a point a little north of east, and pass directly over our common to a point a little south of west. Its light was brilliant. Its form resembled that of a comet, having a nucleus about the size of a thirty-two pound shot, from which there proceeded a train some feet in length. It vanished suddenly without any appearance of scattered fragments, and the report was heard about five minutes afterwards; which indicates a distance of 60 or 70 miles. It seemed to disappear soon after it passed the zenith; and we understand that it was seen by some men about two miles eastward of us, to whom it seemed to disappear to the east of their zenith. This with the fact that the sound seemed to come from a point directly over head, indicates that the explosion took place at no great longitudinal distance from this place. Another meteor, we understand, exploded about one o'clock the same night, casting a fiery light before its explosion.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

From the Liverpool Albion of Sept. 26.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, a circumstance occurred at our post office which had nearly proved fatal to one individual, and might have been productive of severe injury to many, if the full intention of the contriver of the wickedness had taken effect, though who were the intended victims it is impossible to say. We need not inform our commercial readers, that letters for foreign countries require that the postage [illegible] are sent to the dead letter office, to be stamped, opened, and returned, if practicable, to the writers. On Saturday night, a number of letters of this description, which had remained in our post office beyond the regular period, were handed over to a man named Barnard, for the purpose of being forwarded to London by the mail. Among these was a bundle containing seven letters, all directed in the same hand, and in the Spanish language, to official personages at Havana. The stamp is a heavy steel implement, with which the letter is struck violently. He had got through all the letters but this particular bundle, and they had been removed as he operated upon them. He also got safely through the first four of these, but in striking the fifth, the percussion produced an explosion which shook the whole building. Every clerk in the office, even those at the greatest distance, was stunned, and one who stood within a few yards of the spot was thrown violently to the ground. When they recovered, in some measure, from the shock, they looked round for the poor man Barnard. The floor around him was completely covered with the tattered fragments of the letters, for all the remaining three had exploded, and he lay upon the floor bleeding and insensible. He appeared to have been shockingly injured; his hands being torn almost asunder, and portions of the flesh and skin peeled from them. His face was completely denuded of the skin, and one of his eyes was forced backward with such violence that its use as an organ of vision is lost irrevocably. The thumb nail of the left hand was torn off, and, what is more extraordinary, was shot through the left cheek. The poor man is in a very dangerous state, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. The bag which contained the other four letters, having already been made up, it was despatched by the mail during the consternation incident to the disaster. Mr. Banning instantly forwarded an express to the general post office, informing the parties there of what had occurred, and warning them to be careful how he opened those letters. It is hoped that they may be found to contain some clue which will lead to the discovery of the contrivers of a scheme so diabolical. The explosion was so violent that it put out all the lights and blew out three panes of glass.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The President has decided that the State of Michigan is acting as such without the pale of the Federal Union, having rejected the terms proposed by congress for her admission, and will not therefore be entitled to any part of the surplus revenue, which is now by law to be divided among the states on the 1st January. Michigan thus loses three hundred thousand dollars, as well as her right to vote at the coming election of President and Vice President.

Died at New Orleans, on the 22d ult. the Count Alfonso de Moctezuma, a lineal descendant of the imperial race of Montezuma, or as it is often spelt Moctezuma, of Mexico.

The Sattinet Factory of Mr. Robbins, Granby, Mass. was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. A part of the machinery was saved, and there was insurance on the building to the amount of $5,000.

We are sorry to perceive by the Charleston papers, that the Cholera has by no means disappeared from that city; no less than twenty-four persons having fallen victims to the pestilence during the week ending on the 23d ult.—three whites and twenty-one blacks.

Governor Vroom has declined a reappointment to the office of governor of New Jersey, and Philemon Dickerson, late a member of congress, appointed in his place.

The abutment of the bridge connecting Cleaveland with Ohio city, was blown up on the 8th ult. by placing a keg of powder in the stone work. The perpetrators of the mischief had not been detected.

John Johnson, a coloured man, was found guilty of manslaughter on his trial for the murder of Oliver Taylor, glass blower, at Philadelphia. He was sentenced to six years solitary confinement, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

The Camden and Amboy Rail-road Company commenced on Tuesday carrying the mail between Philadelphia and New York twice a day.

A man at twenty containeth a particle of the matter in which his mind was encrusted when he was born.

Miss Willett, of Washington County, Md. lately brought an action before the Frederick County Court against Mr. Smith, of that county, for a breach of marriage promise, and recovered a verdict against him of eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Yale College.—The Catalogue of this year is not yet published, but we understand that the number of Undergraduates is about 140: freshman class 120.—The Theological Department numbers about 75.

An inquest was held upon the body of an unknown female who was found dead at the foot of Pier 8, clasping the fluke of the anchor of the schooner Perseverance. It is supposed in the night she walked overboard, and in attempts to save her life grasped the anchor and remained in that position till she perished *from cold.*—*N. Y. Star.*

Savannah, Oct. 22.—*Georgia Marble.*—We have on our table a beautiful specimen of *White Marble*, taken from a quarry in Forsyth county. We learn that the quarry is amply sufficient to supply all the wants of our people.

The frigate Macedonian which was gallantly captured last war by the brave Decatur, having now been rebuilt on a small portion of her original timber, was re-launched from the Gosport Navy Yard, Nov. 1st. The launch was beautiful, and she was saluted by the Java frigate and North Carolina 74, amidst the cheers of the multitude. The original model has been preserved.

Blind Choristers.—The Choir of singers at Rev. Mr. Young's Church, in Sumner street, is composed entirely of the pupils of the excellent Institution for the Blind, in Pearl street;—six males and six females. Their performances are highly creditable to them. They commit to memory the several hymns to be sung through the day, and sing them without the slightest variation from the text, with a remarkably clear and distinct pronunciation.—*Salem Landmark.*

An Explosion.—We learn from the Barre (Maine) Gazette, that one of the buildings belonging to the Powder Works of Hobbs, Banis & Co. of Barre, was blown up about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult. It was used for glazing powder, and was supposed to be caused by friction of the machinery, which it was customary to leave running all night. Fifty kegs of powder were burnt and the most valuable part of the machinery destroyed.—Loss 2000 dollars and upwards—no insurance.

A very handsome synagogue has recently [illegible] the first building erected for such a purpose in the Western States.

Soft Soaped.—The Baltimore papers relate that a Dutchman in that city, named Hans Literich, while lifting a barrel of soft soap the hoops slipped off, and Hans Literich, together with an old Dutch lady who was standing by, were soused head and ears in the unctuous contents of the barrel.

"Were you wounded in the wars?" said a gentleman to the little drummer. "Oh, yes, very badly," replied the little man. "And pray, in what part were you shot?" "In what part? Oh, sir, I was shot *in the drum.*"—*Louisville Journal.*

Caution to Travellers.—The following notice in a country paper might be usefully applied on board some of our hurrying steamboats:—

"Travellers should be careful to deliver their choice articles to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since, on alighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and he has not heard of her since."

An officer of Gen. Call's army, who passed through Washington on Tuesday, on his way to Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the Florida army, of which it was nearly destitute, stated that, amongst the other untoward circumstances attending General Call's advance to the Wythlacoochee, was the loss of six hundred horses.

The Bank of the State of Georgia, according to the Augusta Constitutionalist, is in a very flourishing condition, yielding a dividend, including a bonus of 8 per cent. The stocks of all the banks in that city is above par.

A London mechanic has succeeded in manufacturing most beautiful cabinet furniture from *slate*. The embossing is said to be truly elegant. The same article has also been used for door pannels, ornamented with beautiful groups of flowers, fruits, &c.

Bank in Salisbury. We learn that the Directors of the Cape Fear Bank have determined on establishing an Agency of their establishment in the town of Salisbury; and that they have purchased the Banking House of the old State Bank of North-Carolina.

Gallantry. A person advertises in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that he has found a lady's kid glove, near Mrs. Le Cain's, Pearl street, and adds, whoever has lost the same, if as beautiful as Cinderella, may have the glove and the hand of the gentleman with it, if agreeable to her.

New Trial.—We are informed that in case of the Bank of Maryland against Poultney, Ellicott & Co. tried at the last March term of Harford county court, a new trial has been awarded upon the motion for that purpose of the plaintiff's counsel, which was argued at said term.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Fire in the Mountains.—A destructive fire, says the North River Times of the 4th ult., has been raging for several days in the woods of the Catskill mountains. Great damage has been done to the wood timber, and fences, and in some instances barns and dwellings have been destroyed.

Several slaves died a short time since of hydrophobia, on the plantation of Mr. Ledoux of Point Coupee Parish, Louisiana.

Major Marland, who was shot at Andover, and whose case we noticed last week, is now recovering. He is considered past danger.

Drowned.—On Wednesday the 2d inst. at Yeager's locks, on the Union Canal, Lycoming, Pa., a lad named *Abraham Lutz*, aged about 15 years. He was about to dip out a bucket of water to mix a feed for his horse, when he was accidentally precipitated into the Lock, and life was extinct before he could be taken out.

Our side looking up.—Make room for Connecticut. The proprietor of the New London Gazette has notified his subscribers, that in consequence of the enhanced price of every necessary of life, twenty-five cents will be added to the price of the Gazette from the first week in November. He is of opinion that "general acquiescence will *support the ride.*"

The engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail road has invited proposals for the construction of *fifty miles* of that work.

The President has recognized DIMAS PONCE as Vice Consul of Spain for the port of Savannah.

The Green Bay Democrat says that Mr. D. Whitney sold a tract of land on the west side of Fox river, opposite to Green Bay for $20,000. It immediately arose to $60,000, and is now thought to be worth at least $300,000. Mr. Whitney has lost money; the tract he bought originally for $80.

Small Bills.—The following States have prohibited their banks from issuing any notes under five dollars:—New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maine.

Dentistry has become so exceedingly profitable that many physicians are going into the business, to the total abandonment of medical practice on which some have hoped for success till they were nearly starved.

The New York Sun says—"William street, from Wall to Pine streets, is to be paved with blocks of wood; the owners of the property on either side of the street having volunteered to defray the whole expense of the paving."

Sir Walter Scott, in one of his letters, lately brought to light, alluding to his fondness for planting and agriculture, playfully says, 'I promise you my oaks will outlast my laurels; and I pique myself more on compositions for manure, than any other compositions whatsoever, to which I was ever accessary.'

Vice-versa.—A woman at the west was so large when she died, that her friends had to go twice to her funeral.

Mrs. Rothschild intends making Gunnersbury Park her future residence where she is continuing the improvements commenced by her late husband.

Miss Jane Porter, with a small party of antiquarian friends, is making a very interesting tour through most of the northern counties of England.

Nothing should be taxed but luxuries.—I acknowledge the justice of the measure, said a poor Simon, who had a most companionate vixen for his wife; I acknowledge it, and therefore you bachelors ought to be taxed, for I am sure bachelorship is a *luxury!*

An anti-Malthusian.—Feodor Wassilef, a native of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, had by his first wife 69 children at 27 births, by his second wife, 18 children at 8 births—in all, 87 children. He was alive in 1782, aged 75 years.

It is said that the King of Siam has sent off, for the menagerie at Paris, a beautiful white elephant, and that this curious present is a token of his majesty's gratitude for the kind reception given by the Parisians to the Siamese brothers, Chang and Eng, who wrote a letter to their mother, which was placed before his majesty of Siam.

The marriage between Duke William of Brunswick and the Princess Marie, of Wirtemberg, is broken off, though near being concluded. Austria interfered to break the marriage.

Aquatic theatricals.—It is stated in a French paper, that Gruisson, a small seaport, near Narbonne, Meyerbeer's opera of Robert-le-Diable was performed in a boat, recently. The orchestra consisted of a drum and a flageolet. The spectators were on the beach; those in front sat down, others stood behind, which had an exceedingly picturesque effect. This master piece of music was also performed a short time ago at Carcassone by a single violin. This is going ahead of the Thespians on our great western waters.

The Gretna Green Blacksmith, who for so many years has forged hymeneal chains for runaway couples, at his residence on the bounds of England and Scotland, it is stated, has at last wedded death himself. His name was Peter Moyolle.

The dock dues at Liverpool on corn, provision and cattle, imported from Ireland, are entirely removed.

Shakspeare's plays are in course of translation into the Dutch language in blank verse. Macbeth and the Tempest have been translated by Mijn Heer Moulin, and he is now engaged upon Othello.

The garments which Charles XII, of Sweden, wore at the battle of Pultowa, and which were preserved by Colonel Rosen, who accompanied him to Bender, were sold at Edinburgh, in 1835, for L.22,000!

German Philosophers.—A recent traveller, speaking of the metaphysics of Kant, Wolf, Leibnitz, Fichte, and Schelling, says, "They have filled Europe with their works, and the madhouses with inmates."

English Mummies.—The antiseptic properties of the peat, owing to its carbon, are such that a female corpse in the dress of the Britons, was, according to Dr. Murray, found in a state of entire preservation. It must have been 1600 years old.

Prince Charles Ferdinand, of the two Sicilies, was united to Miss Penelope Smyth for the *fourth* time on the 25th April, at Saint George's Church, London, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Dean of Carlisle.

Lord Brougham.—Among the great influx of fashionable visitors who have within the last few days visited the truly delightful little "capital of the lakes," Keswick, we have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of Lord Brougham, accompanied by his daughter and her governess. It is highly gratifying to us to observe that his Lordship appears to be in quite an advanced state of convalescence.—*Kendal Mer.*

A Good Shot.—James Bales, Esq. of London, for a wager [illegible] undertook to kill 40 [illegible] having killed and bagged 40 in 23 shots; after the match he killed 16 birds in 17 shots.

A Brighton Physician lately adopted the following singular means of preserving some of the coins of the realm. He inclosed several of the last impression in a ball of wax, which he placed in a balloon of Indian rubber, sufficiently inflated with gas to raise it several thousand feet above the earth, where, floating in space, the memory of our nation and its monarch may be recorded for hundreds of thousands of years. Within the ball of wax was also placed a slip of parchment, with the following letters cut out; Anglia, Martis, X. 1836.

All doubts as to the return of Count Pozzo di Borgo, to resume his diplomatic duties at the British Court, are, we understand, removed by letters received at the Russian Embassy a few days since.

It is reported that Lord Howick intends recommending the consolidation of some of the departments of the Horse Guards, and that the whole be attached to the office, and be placed under the superintendence, of the Secretary at war.

A letter from Dresden states that the preliminary negociations relative to the marriage of King Otho I. with the Princess of Oldenburgh are terminated, and the contracts are now signed.

The Queen of Spain has sent the cordon of Maria Louise to the wife of Gen. Mina.

Prince Bazil Dolgorouki, one of the equerries to the Emperor Nicholas, and Inspector-General of the Theatres, who married Madlle. Eugenie Forget, a young French vocalist, some months ago, and upon that account excited the displeasure of the Emperor, has been recently restored to favour, but his lady has not been received at the Imperial Court. The lady has settled on her a fortune of three millions of silver roubles.

Grisly Bears—Improvements in Menageries.—Among the recent additions to the Surrey Gardens, London, are two "splendid" grisly bears from North America. A Mr. Cross ingeniously supplies heat to the delicate animals of hot climates by placing near them the hot-blooded animals of cold regions.

The Dethroned King of France.—Charles X. of France, now at Brudweis, in Bohemia, where he has been with his family since the 5th of July, is enjoying a healthy old age. He enters upon his 80th year in October. The old gentleman amuses himself habitually with the chase, in which he is accompanied by the Duke of Angouleme, and is doubtless happier than when he wore the crown of France.

"*What's in a name?*"—The clerks in the English post office are ingenious at detecting letters written with invisible ink on the covers of newspapers, and such like methods of avoiding the payment of postage; but there is a class of [illegible] their ingenuity at naught, that of making the letter a part of the name of the person addressed. A person wanted to let a friend in Dublin know that a shawl and letter sent by him had been received, and for this purpose directed a newspaper to William Shawl-safe Got-letter Humby, Esq. which, as it might or might not be a name, could not be charged.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, a daughter of Mr. John L. Downe, musician of the Tremont Theatre, 10 or 12 years of age, was returning from school, and as she was passing the head of School street, she was run over by the Hollister stage, coming down from Beacon street, the wheels passing over her body. She was taken up speechless, and carried into the house of Dr. Higginson, where she died a short time after. The street at that part being macadamized, she probably did not hear the noise of the carriage until she was knocked down, and the driver was unable to stop his horses until it was too late to prevent the fatal accident.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A New Pestilence.—An epidemic of a very fatal and hitherto unknown character has been raging at Madras throughout the entire cold weather. It still continues, though its virulence is considerably abated. It attacks under the form of a slight fever, which hangs about the patient for two or three days, and then terminates in death. So great has been the mortality, that there is scarcely a family in the district which has not lost one or more of its members. It raged equally among all classes, and so great a dread did it cause, that numbers of people emigrated to escape the pestilence.—*Calcutta paper.*

A young Student at Law was fined fifteen dollars for disorderly conduct in the Bedford street Church. The penalty was not severe enough, for there can be no excuse offered for this violation of the sanctity of a house of God by one whose profession gives no warrant of a liberal education. These cases are becoming too frequent, and amongst those from whom it might least to be expected. Nothing stamps more strongly the moral turpitude of an individual than these open violations of decency, and the disgusting callousness displayed towards the religious feelings of a community.—*New York Star.*

Fragile honesty.—On Friday night, the 4th ult. as Gilbert Hays, officer of Police, was passing along the street, he discovered two men, named William Dickson and John Harrison, marching stealthily along with loads of crockery, consisting of plates, cups and saucers, bowls, &c. &c. which he supposed they had stolen, and stopping them, charged the theft upon them. They acknowledged that they had stolen the articles from some crates, at the foot of Pike street, but of whom they would not tell, nor has it been yet ascertained. They were, however, detained for the owner to come and prove his property, and prefer his complaint.

Porcelain.—The pink color which ornaments the English porcelain has been hitherto unknown in France, and when required in that country, was always bought in England. M. Malaguti, of the manufactory of Sevres, has analysed this color till he is now able to compose it. In the course of his experiments he discovered another color, similar to crimson lake, which is much more durable than any derived from the animal kingdom, and which may be advantageously employed in oil painting.

Accident.—A melancholy accident occurred at Brooklin, Vt. on Tuesday the 2d inst. A large number of persons were engaged in raising the roof of a brick meeting house, and as they were hoisting the bell deck, the props underneath gave way, and about fifty persons were precipitated to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, among the falling timbers. Several arms, legs and shoulders were broken. One man had a spike four inches long, attached to a plate, driven into his back. About twenty-five persons were more or less injured.

According to chess players.—A game is to be played between the London club and that of the panorama at Paris for 25,000 francs. The deputy from London, Mr. Perical, empowered to arrange the preliminaries, lately arrived at Paris and was treated with much attention. The committee of the panorama club consists of Messrs. Fould, Desloart and Labourdonnais. At a dinner given on this occasion were present, Messrs. Jenny, de Lacretelle, Gen. Haxo, and Baron Pagagt, the best chess player of St. Petersburg.

A noble Elephant.—"That half reasoning brute," as he is somewhat disparagingly characterised, was on board the *Royal Tar* steamboat, and when the flames approached him, jumped overboard, and swam two miles to a neighboring island, where he comfortably and quietly installed himself in a barn. He was followed by a little pony, also belonging to the Menagerie. It is said in the letter to the Express, whence we derive these facts, that the Elephant, after being in the water, "made a sign with his trunk, to his keeper, to come to him." We can readily believe it. Unfortunately it was not heeded, and the man, after securing round his person several hundred dollars in specie, finally sprang into the water, and was seen no more—the faithful Elephant would have saved him.

A pretty considerable sum to be puffed away in Smoke.—According to the Secretary of the Treasury, the number of Cigars imported into the United States during the year ending 30th Sept. 1835, was no less than seventy-six millions seven hundred and sixty-one thousand! of which seventy-five millions twenty-six thousand came from Cuba, the whole paying duty on the invoice valuation, of $836,743.

According to this the prime cost of these cigars must have been about two and a half millions of dollars, and the retail price about Five millions.

A letter in the Louisville Journal from Gen. Rusk, of the Texian army, to the Committee of the Texian meeting, held at Bardstown, (Ky.) under date of Aug. 22, says, no greater mistake can exist than the suppposition that the war is ended—that the Texians are but 30,000 against 8 millions—that the Mexican officers have the most egotistical notions of their military prowess, and a most bitter and implacable hatred towards the Anglo Americans of our country. In the opinion of General Rusk, whose personal experience in the victory of San Jacinto, places him in a position to judge, 5000 Americans would put any Mexican army hors du combat.

Absence of Mind—positively the very latest.—An old farmer who resides a short distance from Toledo, while in the act of adding more fuel to the fire, actually put a *chunk of wood with spectacles on, in his arm chair*, and then threw himself on the fire *for a back log!* The timely arrival of his wife, who stared at the new visitor with *spectacles*, relieved him, after coming out, coat and pantaloons *minus*.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Boston Gazette states that the two brigs which were ordered to be built at the Charlestown Navy Yard, for the exploring expedition, are completed—and one was launched on Tuesday last, and is already sparred and rigged. The other was launched on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.—They are [illegible] vessels of about 240 tons [illegible] These vessels have been built in less than seventy working days—an instance of despatch seldom witnessed in this country.

The Jury, in the case of the President and Directors of the Bank of Md. use of Thomas Ellicott, Richard W. Gill and John B. Morris, Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, vs. B. W. Hewson, rendered a sealed verdict this morning. The case came on for trial on Monday, the 24th ult. the testimony and arguments of Counsel having occupied the Court until 8 o'clock on Saturday night, when it was given to the Jury with instructions to seal their verdict and hand it in this morning. The clerk announced the verdict to be *for the Plaintiffs* $148,605 21. A full report of this trial, we understand, is now preparing, and will be ready for publication in a few days.—*Bal. Gaz.*

Singular Circumstance. Under this head the Erie Observer states that a grey mare was found dead about a mile east of that place, in the edge of a swamp, about twenty rods from the road leading to this city. The mare was tied to a tree with a leather halter, and a side saddle almost new, with a leather seat, lying beside her. An old snuff colored straight bodied coat was hanging on a bush near by. The mare was shod all round, to appearance six or seven years old, and it is judged she may have been there from two to four weeks. As the tree to which she was tied was much gnawed, it is supposed the animal must have starved to death.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Rhode Island.—The House of Assembly, on Thursday last, passed an act, by an unanimous vote, authorizing the treasurer to receive the state's share of the surplus revenue, in pursuance of the act of Congress for distributing the same. An act for its disposition was discussed, but the House adjourned without coming to any decision thereupon. The committee to which the subject was referred, reported in favor of employing it in the establishment and support of free schools.

New Island.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea, in the Gulf of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, continue to rise so rapidly, that in 1840, should they continue to do so in the same proportion, they will be worthy of the name of an island. The volcano had been supposed to be extinct, but this lifting up of the soil would show, that, during the last fifty years, it has made many efforts at eruption.

From Halifax.—On the 29th arrived at Halifax the Portuguese slave brig Foriex, Barbozar, sixteen days from Grenada, prize to the British ship Vestal. She had on board when taken 484 slaves. The Vestal had previously captured two other slave vessels, with 600 slaves. —The Foriex sailed again on the 22d for the West Indies.

From Barbadoes.—We have advices from Barbadoes to the 27th of September. We regret to find that the yellow fever is making dreadful ravages in that place. The New Times of the 6th of September states that "numbers, chiefly of the young and the middle aged, have already been hurried to their graves, and others are at this moment suffering in it in different degrees of malignity."

McGREGOR vs. McKINLEY.

The case of Robert McGregor against Edward McKinley, was this day terminated by a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, for one thousand seven hundred and nine dollars, twenty-five cents.

This case has occupied the Court and Jury four weeks. It was one of the cases arising out of the extraordinary failure of Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. McGregor sold her goods to the amount of twelve hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents; when his bill came to maturity he called on her for payment, and was, like the rest of her creditors, put off with the declaration that she was a married woman and not liable for her contracts, and that her husband was not liable, having, as she said, never participated in her business. Upon receiving this reply, Mr. McGregor instituted a proceeding to replevin to recover back his goods, in this he was baffled by the lady, as she, by destroying the marks of identity on the goods, effectually concealed them from the sheriff. Although Mr. McGregor thus failed in obtaining his goods, he persisted in his action to recover their value in damages from the husband.

The case was put principally upon the ground of fraud, and the whole of these transactions were minutely and laboriously examined. After the evidence was closed, the counsel on both sides submitted the cause to the jury without argument. The jury gave the verdict above stated which was composed of the following items: Twelve hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents for the value of the goods; eighty six dollars and seventy three cents interest; and three hundred and seventy one dollars forty nine cents damages as a decided mark of their disapprobation of the conduct of the defendant.

Counsel for the Plaintiff, F. W. Hubbell and John Sergeant, Esq.

Counsel for the Defendant George M. Dallas and Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Advertiser, Nov. 1.]

We regret to state that an encounter of a serious nature took place about half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the disputed Bridge. At that time about 300 of the citizens of Ohio City, armed with heavy clubs, with flags flying, marched towards the bridge for the purpose of destroying it. There was a guard at the bridge, composed, however, of only about a dozen citizens of this place who had been detailed by the Common Council to guard the bridge, armed with rifles. Finding themselves unable to demolish the bridge, the mob from Ohio City attacked the guard with clubs and stones. The guard returned the volley with their rifles and pistols, and we are informed a number of the citizens of Ohio City were shot, and one it is feared will not recover of his wounds. Our informant tells us that several men were carried past him, shot in the leg, face, and arm. During the scuffle, or perhaps it might be dignified with the title of engagement, the Sheriff, Dr. Henderson, was knocked down with a club and severely injured. Dr. Mills was struck in the breast with a stone, and knocked down, and several others of our citizens somewhat roughly handled. At length a small re-inforcement arrived from Cleveland with a cannon, whose mouth was so eloquent even before it spoke, that the intruders from Ohio City removed their bodies forthwith from the scene of action.

We do hope that this is the last exhibition of the kind we shall see for some time. Fighting is a very unsatisfactory method of settling any dispute, and in cases where the law does not furnish an aggrieved party the remedy he deserves all appeal to public opinion is much more likely to be efficacious than the employment of brute force. But we fear that we shall be disappointed in expecting any thing but war with our neighbours.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Very Late from England.

By the packet ship Virginia, Capt. Harris, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers of the 7th of October, and Liverpool of the 8th, both inclusive.

France and Switzerland.—The difficulties between France and Switzerland, (of the origin of which we published a full account, last week, compiled from the official report made to the Swiss Directory) seem to be gathering to a focus. The French government has determined upon the *ultimatum*, which was communicated to the Directory on the 27th of September, by the duke de Montebello, with a long "note," declaring the diplomatic relations between France and Switzerland suspended.

The Paris journals of all parties are severe upon the conduct of the ministry in this matter. The *Temps* and the *Constitutionnel* predict that the responsibility assumed by the new cabinet will cause its overthrow, and the latter says that this is the most important diplomatic event since July, 1830. The *Journal des Debats* (ministerial) says not a word.

The *Journal des Debats* announces the re-appointment of Monsieur Pageot as charge d'affaires at Washington.

The embarkation of troops at Toulon for Algiers was proceeding with great activity.

England and Belgium are said to have offered their mediation between France and Switzerland.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid are to the 26th September. The news of the victory gained by Brig. Gen. Alaix over the Carlists under Gomez, Cabrera, El Serrador, and other chiefs, is fully confirmed. The Carlists lost 1300 prisoners. The pursuit of the flying Carlists resulted, in the course of the next four or five days, in the capture of 5 or 600 more prisoners, and the total dispersion of the small parties into which the Carlist forces had broken up.

The government had issued a decree, confiscating the temporal possessions of all priests who have absented themselves from the kingdom, without permission obtained since Decr. 1835.

Don Carlos has solemnly decreed the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

News reached Madrid on the 27th September, that Gen. Rodil had gained some important successes over the Carlists. Particulars not received.

Great Britain.—The funeral of Madame Malibran took place at Manchester on the 1st of October. More than two columns of the London Morning Herald are occupied with a description of the ceremonies.

The boys' school of the London University was destroyed by fire on the morning of Oct. 5. It was with great difficulty that the remainder of that extensive building, including the museum and library, was saved. The boys' school consisted of nine rooms.

The smuggler who deposited in the Liverpool post office the [illegible] has been arrested. He is a Portuguese named Josef Gomez Pelayo, and went from this city as a steerage passenger in the Virginia. His object was to cause the death of several persons living in Havana, to whom the letters were addressed. A number of packets, likewise charged with fulminating silver, and addressed to persons in Havana and Matanzas, were found in his trunk. A chemist, who was examined, stated that they contained powder enough to blow up the whole post-office. They were addressed to Don Jose Nobell Del Conor, Matanzas, Donna Juana Chriso, Matanzas, Don Augustin Conterar, Trinidad, Don Manuel de Alven, and Salvador Santos, Matanzas.

Still Later from Europe.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Wiederholdt, arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th October. Our Paris advices are of the 10th of that month. The London dates in those are of the evening of the 7th. Our previous advices from that city were of the morning of the 6th.

Money Affairs.—The "commercial crisis," as the English and French papers call it, appears to be sweeping the whole continent. At Amsterdam, as we have before stated, the rate of interest has been advanced; and at Berlin and Vienna, corresponding measures were under consideration. The continental journals speculate very mysteriously upon the event, and hint at political changes of vast importance.

France and Switzerland.—The Swiss charge at Paris had received orders from the Directory to quit Paris, and had accordingly demanded his passports. Indisposition, however, would detain him (very conveniently) for some weeks.

A friend of Joseph Bonaparte has contradicted (very indignantly, and by authority) the report that the ex-king had received permission to visit Corsica; and says that he never has applied and never will apply for such permission.

The Paris papers announce that the King will soon pardon and set at liberty more than 60 persons confined for political offences. Among them will be, perhaps, the prisoners at Ham.

A clock-maker at Boulogne has successfully applied the elastic force of compressed air, to the propelling of clock machinery.

An antique—a bull's head—exquisitively carved in some unknown metal, supposed to be the famous Corinthian brass of the Romans, the composition of which has been lost for many ages, was dug up, lately, in Burgundy.

The health of M. Martin du Nord, minister of commerce, is completely re-established.

Sixty-six persons committed suicide in Paris, during the month of September.

At a dinner given by Count Mole, on the 6th of October, Count Pozzo di Burgo and Sir Robert Peel were guests. The dinner was given in honor of the King's birth-day. On that day he was 63 years old.

Five vessels of war have sailed from Toulon for various ports in Spain and Portugal, to protect the French consuls, and afford assistance or a place of refuge to French residents, in case of trouble growing out of the revolution.

Spain.—It was reported at Paris on the 9th of October that Gomez had effected his escape with the remnants of his army, to the passes of the Sierra Morena.

The charges d'affaires of Austria, Sardinia and Naples, and the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, had left Madrid for their respective kingdoms—in consequence, no doubt, of the revolution. The French ambassador, Count Latour Mauburg, arrived at Bayonne on the 28th on his way to Madrid.

The Carlists made an assault upon the British legion, in line before St. Sebastian, on the 1st but were repulsed with a heavy loss. The British Steamboat fired upon the Carlists, by order of Lord John Hay.

Portugal.—The late revolution, effected at Lisbon, does not seem to be approved in the kingdom generally; and is even said that those who effected it in the capital, are now much inclined to undo their work. The Portuguese auxiliaries in Spain have refused to swear to the constitution of 1820.

Prince Ferdinand, the queen's husband, has resigned the chief command of the army, his appointment to which had excited some discontent.

The queen had issued a decree, prohibiting the bull-fights; said to be the most unpopular act of her reign.

Sweden.—Rumors are afloat, of a project said to be entertained by very many influential persons in Sweden, Denmark and Norway, for a union of these three kingdoms under one crown, to take place on the demise of Charles John, the present king of Sweden. The great object is to oppose a stronger conservative front against the increasing power of Russia.

Russia.—The Emperor had his collar-bone broken by an overturn of his carriage, but had perfectly recovered at the date of the latest advices. By this accident his intended visit to Warsaw was prevented.

The evacuation of Silistria was nearly completed on the 16th of September. 3000 Turkish troops were up to that time in barracks, and the French and English consuls for Wallachia had appointed vice-consuls for Silistria.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 12, 1836.

Mr. S. C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary of the Calliopean Society of Granville, Ohio, has favoured us with a copy of an oration delivered before that body on the 9th of August, last, by the Hon. Wm. Allen, of Chillicothe.

The New York Zoological Institute made a procession into Philadelphia on Thursday morning. It consisted of 49 wagons, some of them with eight horses attached. The exhibition will continue open one week to next Wednesday (16th inst.) at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, admission 25 cents.

THE LOST FOUND.

A young lady who lately left her adopted parents in Comparison, near East Port, Maine, is at present in this city, at Mr. Jones's, No. 389 South Front street. She is now anxious to return to her home, if her father John Curtis will come or send for her. Editors in New England will please convey the information to her friends.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Fallston, 5th Nov. 1836.

"The result of yesterdays election has astonished the "natives." Mr. Dickey's vote in 18 out of the 24 districts in our county gave him 1098 votes, making him a majority of 966 over his highest opponent. The 6 districts to be heard from will give him a majority in the aggregate, of 1100 to 1200.

THE ERIE RAIL ROAD.

A large and respectable meeting of the city and county, was convened on the 3d inst. at the Philadelphia Exchange, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures to be adopted in relation to the successful prosecution of the Rail-road to Erie. A report from W. B. Reed, chairman of a committee appointed by a previous meeting, was presented and read.

It commenced by stating that any active measures, so far as regarded the investment of capital, in the shape of stock, would from various causes be impracticable at the present time; that all that could be done now, was to make such preparatory arrangements as would hereafter facilitate the progress of the work. We presume that the present demand for capital, and the consequent pressure in the money market, were the chief reasons of the committee for making this recommendation.

The report went on to state the original plans that had led to the prosecution of the design, and the various difficulties, both legislative and pecuniary, that has been sustained by those engaged therein. Difference of opinion respecting the route, which had been left undetermined contributed in a great measure, to delay the progress of the work. This was adjusted after a length of time, by a legislative enactment in favour of the western route.

The road has recently been put under contract, and is now progressing as rapidly as could be expected, under the circumstances. So far the State has redeemed its promise, with regard to the expectations held out ten years since; it now remains for individual enterprise to complete the work, and to reap the benefits that will inevitably flow from the increase of trade, and the extension of our commerce with the States that border on the lakes * * * *. Respecting the supposed advantage that New York will have over our city, from the Erie Canal—the following remarks are made.

"The city of New York has with Lake Erie a complete and perfect water communication, by means of the Erie Canal. Philadelphia has none. Nor will she, even when the Erie extension and the cross-cut canals are completed, have such an avenue to the Lakes as will enable us in the seasons of open navigation, to compete with New York in this respect. Observation of the existing state of things, as well as moderate foresight, has, however, satisfied the public spirited citizens of our sister State, that the trade of the North Western Lakes must seek other outlets than its single canal; and while Philadelphia, with far greater natural advantages, neglects the great opportunity of a direct diagonal line of communication with the Lakes which her position might give her—the past year has given birth to two great enterprises in New York, directed solely in securing the Lake trade, either of which is deserving of all admiration; in the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the construction of the great New York and Erie Rail Road. If then, New York considers herself justified in executing new and gigantic enterprises to secure the great trade of the Lakes to her capital, and if we have it in our power to construct a cheaper, a shorter and better route than she can possibly devise, are we justified in being longer indifferent?

The answer is plain; that we have it in our power to construct such a route is undeniable. All that is needed at present is, that our citizens should so far awaken their energies in this matter, that the occasion may not slip by unimproved."

The report then proceeded to recommend the election of delegates to the Convention, to be held at Williamsport, in relation to this subject. In conformity to this resolution, a number of delegates were elected to attend the Williamsport meeting; and to use such measures as they might deem requisite for the successful prosecution of the enterprise.

WALTER FORWARD.

The letter of Mr. Forward which we published last week so much interested us in the author, that we were induced to enquire of one who knew him intimately, something of his private history, and we publish below the remarks or brief sketch, furnished us by our correspondent. We should like to see such a man as Mr. Forward in public life. We care not with what political party he is or has been associated—any more than we do to know what church he belongs to. It is enough for us that he is a man of talent and principle. His letter was really refreshing. We like to see one thus stand forth in the dignity of manhood, and regardless of all parties speak out and declare himself *for his country first*—to declare his opinions as a man, not as a servile political partisan.—We are satisfied the people have a just estimate of this course of conduct too. We have heard nothing but praise, both in reference to the letter and the feelings that dictated it—nor should we be surprised yet to see the author receive as his reward for his statesman-like, manly and independent course, the suffrages of his fellow citizens for the first office in the commonwealth—Governor of Pennsylvania.

In answer to your enquiries in reference to Mr. Forward, the able author of the letter you published last week, I send you the following brief and very imperfect sketch of him.

The Hon. H. M. Brenkinridge in his book entitled "Recollections of the West," thus speaks of Mr. Forward, at the time he was a student of law. "Stepping into Mr. Baldwin's office while he was absent, I observed a young man with broad shoulders, long visage, and head of uncommon mould, poring over a Law Book. It was unnecessary to enquire whether he was a student. We soon entered into conversation, which then proceeded to argument—finding myself worsted, I became vehement and vociferating, until people were drawn to the window. This was the beginning of a friendship that has lasted without interruption for thirty years. I have been tossed about all over the world, and have encountered every vicissitude of fortune, while he has steadily pursued his course and has risen to the head of his profession. Yet his commencement was attended with untoward circumstances. The success shows what a bold and generous spirit may accomplish, and how genious can overcome difficulties which appear invincible to the common mind."

On coming to the bar Mr. Forward took up his residence in the adjoining county of Westmoreland, and soon succeeded to a handsome practice. Wishing for a larger sphere, he returned to Pittsburg, and here he also soon acquired a large business, and rose rapidly in his profession, though contending by the side of such men as James Ross, Henry Baldwin, Steel Sample and others. He shortly after once or twice represented the county of Allegheny in the State Legislature, and in 1823 was elected to Congress. He succeeded Mr. Todd as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and while Mr. Todd was chairman of that committee, Mr. Forward being then the second member upon it, co-operated ably with his friend Judge Todd in support of the bill that was finally passed, the Tariff of 1824. But it was in the committee room rather than before the House that he laboured. He had no heart, especially at this time, for engaging often in the strife and contention of debate. He occasionally spoke though but seldom.

His spirit was under a cloud. Truly may it be said that Mr. Forward has been a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief. Two favourite young brothers, whom with great care he had educated for the bar, and who possessed talents and attainments of the very first order, died within a few months of each other, and almost as soon as they came to the bar. The loss of these has been followed, by the loss at short intervals, of almost a family of young daughters, who had no sooner budded into womanhood, than death snatched them one by one from him, their mother, the affectionate partner of his bosom, having within the last few months followed them closing the sad train.

These afflictions together with other losses and disappointments, have made Mr. Forward undoubtedly in some respects an altered man. They have probably had the effect to curb, if not almost to crush that lofty ambition—those "longings divine and aspirations free" with which he entered upon life. For several years past he has had nothing to do with public life, or hardly with politics in any shape, and even his professional career, (though always from his standing and talents enjoying a good practice) has been pursued possibly with less ardour than formerly. Possessing naturally a fondness for literature, and being a fine classical and belles letter scholar, a portion of his time has been occupied in the cultivation of letters.

But still Mr. Forward is not without seeking his triumphs even now at the Bar. His bold original and philosophic mind occasionally pours forth its stores of learning, and wisdom, and logic, and which is always expressed in the purest and richest language, and occasionally, when excited in strains of the loftiest and most commanding eloquence. Few men perhaps at any bar are greater than Walter Forward is at times, at such times as he is roused and gets interested. He has the finest imagination when he chooses to indulge it, that ever culled the flowers of rhethorick, though the general character of his mind is undoubtedly rather metaphysical and philosophical than imaginative.

His argument in the case of the Bank of Washington, was the most splendid forensic effort I have ever witnessed at the bar, and I thought while looking at him, as he was speaking that I never saw so splendid an exhibition of the powers of the human mind.

I have heard however the present chief justice characterize his argument in the Methodist church case, as his *chef d'œuvre*, and as one of the most powerful speeches he had ever heard delivered, and Mr. Fetterman told me, who was engaged in the cause, that the Chief Justice scarce took his eye from the orator during the whole time he was speaking.

Mr. Forward is about forty-eight years of age. A stranger would be struck with his appearance any where, and induced to ask who he was. He is of the middle height, with a broad well set frame. His complexion is rather dark; his face perfectly colourless; his forehead high and receding, though jutting forward just above the eye brows, black, eyes and a fine beneficent expression about the mouth which is large and well formed for an orator. He would be called a very well looking if not a handsome man. His voice too is remarkably fine. Such is the physical man.

Intellectually few men are more liberally endowed by nature than Mr. Forward. He may be called indeed without flattery a *great man*, and such in truth and fact he is, and I may add such too is his reputation among those who have been cotemporary with him at the bar, or known him intimately. Mr. Forward is also an honest and pure man in principle. His life is, and has ever been a perfectly blameless one.—If all this be thought by any to be too high a panegeric, it only can be thought so by those who do not know Mr. Forward, for to such as do it will be regarded but as just and merited praise."

CONCERT OF THE BLIND.

We attended on Monday evening the Concert given for the benefit of the Blind at the Musical Fund Hall. The performers were the blind pupils belonging to the Asylum of the Blind in this city, under the superintendance of Mr. Schmitz, together with several gentlemen Amateurs, and the very accomplished Pianist Miss Overstoltz, who most generously volunteered their services for the occasion.

It is astonishing to what a degree of proficency these poor blind youths have attained in the art of Music. There were perhaps twenty or twenty-five of them present, and between the ages say of ten and eighteen. They seemed perfectly to understand music, and played several of them at least, on two or three different instruments, with masterly execution. Little fellows no more than ten or twelve years of age would draw the bow with the dexterity almost of a Paganini—and keep exact time with a full orchestra in the performance of some of the most difficult compositions of Rossini, Auber and Bellini. Their vocal music in which all seemed to join was equally fine. They sung "When Daylight is Going" from the beautiful opera of the Somnambula, accompanied by a full orchestra, with admirable effect. Indeed there was some sweet and beautiful voices among them, and keeping in mind their misfortunes, one could not help powerfully sympathising with the plaintive and sweet strains they breathed forth. Poor unfortunates! for

———"Not to them returns day,
Nor the sweet approach of e'en or morn,
But night instead and ever during dark
Surrounds them, from the ways of men cut off,
And for the book of knowledge fair presented,
With an universal blank."

But thanks to the Philanthrophists of the age, and the skill and zeal of such men as Friedlander, Schmitz, and others, the last line of Milton is no longer true; their minds need no longer be blanks, but may become cultivated and improved, imbued with literature and science, and a taste and relish for the arts.

The instruction of the blind is one of the most interesting discoveries of the age. We regretted to see so few of our fellow citizens present at this interesting exhibition. Had it have been a *fashionable* opera night, the large Hall would have been crowded. As it was however, there were enough of the "generous and the good" to make the audience respectable in point of number, and to enable them to testify by the warmest applause, how much they enjoyed the performance, and how heartily they would cheer the young sightless amateures on to still greater proficiency.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has liberally endowed this institution—at least it gave without a moment's hesitation every dollar it was asked to give—we think about $35,000, and it has received also handsome donations from private munificence. We believe its concerns and prospects are flourishing and count upon much good to the cause of humanity resulting from it.

Counterfeit $5 notes of the Morris Canal Bank are in circulation in New York. There are also afloat $10 counterfeits of the U. S. Bank.

PETTIT'S ADDRESS.

We have read with much pleasure, the very eloquent, and able address of the Hon. Thomas M. Pettit, delivered before the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania. The judge finds time, it would seem, notwithstanding his severe and laborious judicial duties, to make an occasional slight contribution to the cause of literature. We have noticed in particular, within the last few months, in addition to this address, a biographical sketch from his pen, of Commodore Dale; and another of Paul Jones, both of which appeared in the National Portrait Gallery. We admire the judge's style; like that in which his judicial opinions are delivered, it is clear and nervous; but unlike that, it is often embellished by the workings of a fine imagination.

The address was well delivered. The judge did not hesitate to assume to play the orator—but standing out fairly before his audience, and with the advantages of a fine person, voice and manner, gave to it all the effect that an animated flowing, and graceful elocution could impart. We notice this the more particularly, because some of our clever men who have occasionally delivered these addresses, have seemed to us, in several distinguished instances at least, to sacrifice or forego every thing like oratory, and to content themselves with barely reading, in an audible voice their productions, satisfied it would seem to trust to the strong views, and opinions set forth for any effect to be produced.

We think, however, they are wrong, and that oratory is not an art to be so slightly regarded. We believe on the contrary its graces can impart beauty to the most common ideas, while without it, the thoughts of the richest mind, especially when expression is given to them before a popular assembly, lose half their effect. We have seen we repeat instances of this. We have seen our Musical Fund Hall, containing an audience of three or four thousand persons, as brilliant, talented and accomplished, as ever assembled in old Greece or Rome, or any where else, to be charmed by the eloquence of a Cicero or Demosthenes; we have seen our modern orator rise, and taking an attitude, certainly not remarkable for its grace, proceed to *read* off his speech. Now the thoughts and views would undoubtedly be very good, and well arranged upon paper, or in other words well written out; but had the wisdom of a Solomon fallen from the lips of the reader, he would not have *generally* interested this popular assembly, intelligent as they might be; nor perchance would he even obtain for himself the credit, to which his address, as a composition should entitle him. But if he would not stoop to emulate a Cicero, a Chatham, an Erskine, but rather treat the noble art of eloquence as beneath his consideration, neither should he hope to enjoy the great fame which such men by its cultivation and practice obtained for themselves. But we did not start to write an essay on oratory, but have inadvertently been lead to suggest what we think it does not consist in, and we would caution the young aspirant for its honors against adopting the instances we have alluded to, as models for his imitation, or examples after which he should form himself.

We give below a short extract from the address of Judge Pettit, and regret our want of room does not permit our introducing more of this truly able and eloquent address.

There are considerations belonging to our subject, which closely involve the highest and most enduring individual interests. Knowledge acts as a mighty leveller. Ignorance works out a similar result by the degradation which follows in its train. The diffusion of information operates by exalting our species. It is but a few centuries, since even in the most enlightened parts of Europe, the mere ability to read was reputed a mark of extraordinary learning. It is foreign to my purpose to trace the germ till it has grown and ripened into abundant fruit. But he who now aims to be distinguished above his fellow men, will find an extended field before him, full of active competitors. As diagrams will be the certain portion of him who is distanced in the race, it becomes of course extremely important to reach at least the common standard. For every one, who would attract the general notice, who would stand out beyond the line of the general mass, who would be conspicuous in the lustre of his own superior excellence, there is no escape from active diligence, from incessant toil, and from unwearied application. True as this is in its general sense, it has enhanced force, when applied to particular pursuits. We have no law like that of the Egyptians, which prescribed to every individual the profession of his ancesters. Where the choice of occupations is as open and free as the very air we breathe, none that are not dishonest can be deemed debasing. The pride of a freeman swells with the consciousness of his universally conceded rights. Character is elevated by this spirit of independence. A corresponding cultivation must be put into requisition in order to sustain it. Knowledge is a part of our social system. In mechanical avocations, who enjoy such eminent success, as those who have most enlarged their understandings and expanded their mental faculties? In the varied employments connected with the infinite ramifications of commercial industry, the ground for honorable rivalry is so broad, and is so productive of able, active, and persevering struggles, that none but those whose capacities have been extensively improved and strengthened, can be sure of even the accustomed reward of exertion. In the diversified operations, so numerous and important in our country, which require the aid of the processes of art, and the researches of science, the utmost stretch and compass of the human capabilities are absolutely requisite to keep pace with the progress and necessities of the times. Go into the learned professions.—What will surely and permanently availthe practitioner of the healing art, but genius improved by deep and varied knowledge, and directed by discriminating and cultivated judgment. What will conduct to true reputation and solid success at the bar, but intellect invigorated, enlightened and purified by the most extensive learning, as well as adorned by the fascinating graces of refined eloquence. What but profound research and the largest share of appropriate acquirements, even in the strongest mind, will thoroughly vindicate the awful attempt to minister in holy things, to "preach unsearchable riches," to teach repentance unto life.

"To assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men."

The necessities of our condition thus come in aid of our theoretical duties. In the prosecution of these multifarious objects, there is also a marked peculiarity springing out of the freedom of our civil institutions. In other countries the exertions of men even in the pursuit of their own happiness and honor, are, in a certain degree, regulated by arbitrary exactions and distinctions by legalized subdivisions of labor, which narrow the range of effort, compress the elasticity of enterprise, and check the genial current of intellectual energy. In this land, the absence of these impediments, makes success dependent upon the energies of real merit, and leaves in full vigour and activity, all the stimulating qualities and circumstances to which a reference has just been made.

THEATRICALS.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—Mr. Dowton commenced a short engagement on Monday evening, and made his first appearance in the 'Poor Gentleman.' His style of acting is chaste and dignified, and the line of characters he adopts is well calculated to show his talents to advantage.

Tuesday evening, 'The Rivals' was performed. We must not neglect this opportunity of paying a compliment to the people's favorite, Burton, on his laughter-moving personation of the character of of Bob Acres.

'Henry IV.' was played to a full house on the succeeding evening. Mr. Dowton, in the character of Falstaff, seemed perfectly at home.—His personation of the character, forcibly reminded us of the lamented veteran, Warren.

The afterpiece of the 'Mummy,' as usual, produced unbounded mirth.

This evening is Mr. Dowton's benefit and last appearance.

Walnut Street.—The house has been well attended throughout the present week, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the wonderful dogs, Hector and Bruin.

Monday evening was the first exhibition of their animal sagacity, which was rewarded by rounds of applause from the audience.

The succeeding evening the house was not so well filled, and we are informed that a marked difference was perceptible in the performance of the animals. We cannot vouch for the fact, but it is doubtless the occasion of their regained popularity, is at present they appear to be—to use a hackneyed phrase—in the full tide of successful experiment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Essay on Covetousness—By T. Dick.—We must admire the motives which have evidently led the writer of this essay, to combat with one of the most insidious and powerful of those evil passions, which constitute the depravity of human nature. The love of gain, is in fact, the primary cause of most of the crime and wickedness that are met with in society; it is moreover a stigma which has been affixed to our own country in particular, and has become identified with our national character. Mr. Dick has written well and boldly against it; and if beautiful and expressive language combined with unquestionable argument, could avail in changing evil to good, we might look, and not in vain for its effects. But the vice, he would eradicate, is wherever it prevails, too deeply imbibed to yield to the force of reason, or the power of argument. Philosophy may reform the morals of mankind, and destroy those passions of which we suffer the ill effects; but the blow must have a powerful influence on the natural selfishness of human nature, to induce it to abandon its own interest.

The X. part of the Library of Medical Science, commences with an essay on the general phenomena and treatment of Asphyxia. A long and accurate description is given of the appearance of those suffering under its infliction, and which the reader may contrast with the following powerful lines from—if our memory is correct—Shakspeare's Henry VI.

"But see! his face is black and full of blood,
His eyeballs further out than when he lived,
Staring full ghastly, like a strangled man;
His hair upreared; his nostrils stretched with struggling.
His hands abroad, displayed as one that grasped,
And tugged for life, and was by strength subdued."

Herodotus.—Harper & Brother.—The above volumes, comprising a translation of all the writings of Herodotus, that have descended to us form part of that inestimable series of works, "The Family Classical Library." In noticing the first volumes of this series, we expressed our admiration of the plan, and strong conviction of its ultimate success. These anticipations have been amply realized by the steady and increasing patronage, which has thus far attended its publication.

The translation contained in the volume before us, is not entirely literal. The *sense* of the original, is however well maintained, and in some instances the expression. It is written in a clear descriptive style, and improved by the addition of explanatory notes, in every case where the idiom of the language, renders elucidation necessary. The value of these historical details are so well known, and highly estimated by every scholar, that we deem it unnecessary to make any further comments on the subject.

Protestant Jesuitism.—We have perused this volume with some interest, on account of the numerous speculations that have been awakened regarding its authorship, since its first publication. That it is a work of unquestionable talent and power, cannot be denied; but the ultimate ends which the writer has proposed to himself, seems to be not so clearly defined. Some of our controversial periodicals appear to consider it as a marked defence of the Roman Catholic doctrines. We cannot concur in this opinion; the contents would rather incline us to believe that the author, is really—as he designates himself "a Protestant," and that his work is designed as a severe and just rebuke, on what he considers the illiberal and jesuitical proceedings of some of the most prominent members of his church. Viewing it in this light, our impartiality must forbid us determining how far these strictures are merited. We can only recommend the volume, as containing many apparently strong and forcible arguments, and which if erroneous, should meet with a prompt reply.

The Rambler in Mexico.—Latrobe possesses a very agreeable style for a journalist. His casual descriptions of the scenery through which he travelled, proves that he actually felt the influence of the natural beauty he so well describes. His style is interesting, because he writes down the first impression that is made upon his mind, and does not seek for polished phrases or refined composition, wherein to express his opinions—this is right. In abstract subjects we are permitted to attend to the manner of our phraseology—but in describing natural objects, our language should also be natural.

Notwithstanding its unpretending style, there is a great deal of interesting and original information comprised in its contents. A perusal of the volume, however, will tell more in its favour than any eulogium we could give. The work is for sale by Mr. Perkins.

Diary of a Blase—Carey & Hart.—Whether the popularity of Captain Marryatt will sustain his present production in the favor of the reading public, is a question that at present we can scarcely decide. The impression that a hasty perusal left upon our mind, was, that it would prove to be a decided failure. The contents are dull and uninteresting, and we should have strong doubts of its acknowledged paternity, did not some incidental passages put the point beyond question. That every body will read it there is no doubt; and from divers expressed opinions on the subject, we are inclined to think that there will be the same similarity in its condemnation.

The inferiority of the present volume to the preceding works of the author, can only be attributed to one cause,—and that is the rapidity of their succession. To conclude with a homely adage, the gallant Captain has "too many irons in the fire;" and in the present instance the result though unfavourable, was nevertheless to be expected.

The Pickwick Club—Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—The author of this volume has done injustice to his own reputation in ushering his production into the world without the sanction of a name. The work is full of passages, which for sterling wit and humourous incident, are unequalled among our modern writers. Many of the pathetic scenes are well managed, and they are aptly introduced at the very moment, before the reader has been fatigued with the succession of laughter moving incidents. This diversification of the contents, adds variety to the book—and makes up for whatever may be deficient in connexion, or the display of imaginative power. It is moreover, a great advantage in those light sketches of nature, where a great deal depends upon the manner of the relation, rather than on the matter of which they are composed. We perceive by a notice at the end, that the publication of another volume is designed shortly. We have already marked several extracts from the one before us, which shall appear as soon as space and time permit.

Text Book of Ecclesiastical History—Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—We have not had leisure sufficient to give a thorough perusal of these volumes—but judging from our hasty survey, we should presume that they will meet a welcome reception from every theological student. A large portion of the three volumes are devoted to an explanation of the various shades of difference that are observable throughout the Christian Church. Much valuable erudition is displayed in the commentaries on the primeval differences, in belief that took their rise soon after the propagation of our present enlightened faith. The information contained in this part is valuable to every one who feels an interest in the controversial doctrines of the present time. We regret that our limits will not allow us to elucidate these remarks by suitable extracts.

Frascati or Scenes in Paris.—If we doubt not a correct delineation of the scenes of vice and iniquity daily witnessed in the gambling houses of Paris. The autobiographical form of the narrative is well sustained, and the peculiar character of the hero of the work is admirably brought forward. It is a good novel, although the less we allude to the moral of the work the better it will be for the publishers. The doctrines held forth by one of the principal characters on the subject of *means* and *tones* are distinguished by great boldness of conception, and have doubtless many supporters in the quarter whence they originate. Ourselves have recently had an opportunity of hearing reluctant testimony to their perfect reduction to practice on this side of the Atlantic.

Andrew the Savoyard, translated from the French of Paul de Kock.—Carey & Hart.—We had sundry misgivings on opening the first volume of this translation, respecting the judgment we should be obliged to pass on the contents. De Kock does not hold a very high reputation either for purity of thought, or delicacy of sentiment. Our continental neighbours it is well known do not scruple to tolerate the most unbounded profligacy of sentiment, and licentiousness of description, if it tends to display the graces of an elegant style or the beauties of a polished composition. We view the subject in a different light, and cannot participate in their high appreciation of the fertility of an imagination, that is lavished on records of vice and infamy.

The present work, however, seems to be in a great measure devoid of the faults we have alluded to, and, is probably a very fair specimen of the amount of talent usually bestowed on the productions of this writer. It forms the 31st and 32d volumes, of the series of his published works, though we believe the present is only the second or third of those that have undergone the process of translation into our language.

To return to our subject—there is undoubtedly a great deal of invention displayed in the construction of the plot of the Savoyard, and it may lay claim to some merit on the score of originality. The omission of one or two chapters, towards the conclusion would not have destroyed its poignancy, and would certainly have improved it in other respects. We can, however, conscientiously recommend it to such of our readers as may be disposed to devote a leisure hour to its perusal. There are some objectionable passages, but the vivid delineation of national characteristics, in almost every rank of society, that the volumes contain will counterbalance the faults we have mentioned. Messrs. Carey & Hart of this city are the publishers.

Frost's United States.—We have examined this compilation with some attention, and find that the many commendations it has received from various sources, have not been undeserved. A large number of well executed engravings are distributed throughout its pages and the binding, printing, &c. are remarkably neat and plain. The selections are well chosen and the methodical arrangement of the historical divisions appears to be both novel and ingenious.—We do not doubt but that the publisher Mr. E. Biddle will receive in an extensive demand the recompense, which its usefulness, as a publication well merits.

BEAVER SILK CULTURE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of this corporation was held on Monday evening last, when a committee made a detailed report of the proceedings of the Managers for the past year.

An election was entered into, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

Directors—	S. C. Atkinson—	Philadelphia.
	M. B. Smith,	do.
	George Peterson,	do.
	Charles H. Kirk,	do.
	Wm. L. Newbold,	do.
	Thomas C. Bradbury,	do.
	Charles Alexander,	do.
	Thomas P. James,	do.
	James Patterson,	Beaver.
	John Dickey,	do.
	E. K. Chamberlin,	do.
	Titus W. Powers,	N. York.
	Freeman Rawdon,	do.
Treasurer—	George W. Ash.	

A committee was then appointed to condense the report of the proceedings of the company, for publication.

At an adjourned meeting held on Thursday evening, the committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following report—

Gentlemen,—Having been appointed by the Managers of the Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, at their annual election on Monday evening the 7th inst. to condense and prepare for publication, from the report then read, and other materials in our possession, a brief statement of the operations of the association, to the close of their first year, we present the following

REPORT.

In the month of October, 1835, an association was formed, consisting of some thirty gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, and about half that number in Beaver county, Pa. whose objects we learn from the following *Preamble*, adopted by them at that time.

Whereas, it is believed that the Culture of the Mulberry tree and the manufacture of Silk, will soon become objects of deep interest in Pennsylvania, and particularly in Beaver County, where they have been successfully prosecuted for several years, by the Society at Economy; and whereas real estate may now be purchased at a low rate in the vicinity of the Beaver River, which is eligibly situated and well adapted—and whereas, in pursuance of the proceedings already had in our Legislature, with a view to the encouragement of the Culture of the Mulberry, by the incorporation of companies, which shall have planted and successfully cultivated a certain number of the White Mulberry—and whereas we, the subscribers, have complied with the requirements as above: We do therefore associate ourselves under the name and title of, &c.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of Stockholders was held in Philadelphia, on the first Monday of November 1835, at which were elected ten directors, and a treasurer; seven directors in Philadelphia, and three in Beaver county. The directors soon after elected a President and Secretary, in Philadelphia, and an acting Manager in Beaver county; and commenced their operations early in the month of November, by despatching a committee to Beaver county, to select suitable grounds for their contemplated labours. This committee, after mature deliberation, made choice of several pieces of property, say fifteen in number, consisting of some three hundred acres in and adjoining, the group of flourishing villages about the mouth and falls of Beaver River.

In making this selection, they doubtless took into consideration, not only the quality of soil and climate for rearing *Mulberry*, but the fact that this vicinity was abundantly supplied with water power and coal, for manufacturing, when the growth of their Mulberry should warrant the commencement of such operations. Nor is it to be supposed that they were unmindful of numerous other natural and artificial advantages, which appear to be here concentrated, calculated to enhance the value of property which they selected.

In the language of the Report, read in your hearing on Monday evening last, "it did not suffice that our lands should be of good quality and protected from the bleak winds of the north and east, but that they should be so selected as to produce some income to enable us to meet the expenses incident to the undertaking. That such is the situation of ours, we have every reason to believe."

We might detail many facts to prove the correctness of this position, but as *brevity* has been enjoined upon us, suffice it to say, that some of those lands which cost an *hundred* dollars an acre are now in demand at a *thousand*; and though much is at present entirely unproductive, yet enough has been rented to insure a revenue of some $2000 for the first year, towards meeting the expenses of necessary repairs and charges upon the farm. This sum will doubtless be very considerably increased the second year; and if it is fortunate that such is the fact, in as much as the growth of the mulberry is slow, and cannot be reasonably expected for several years to come, to yeld any considerable return for the heavy investments of the company.

The first cost of their possessions was about $75,000 upon which they advanced as a first payment about $30,000, and have since expended considerable sums in improving the property. A practical culturist was sent from Chester county, Pa. to take charge of the growing of Mulberry, and other duties appertaining to the farming department. He has set out upon the grounds of the company, 1600 Mulberry trees, presented by James Patterson, Esq. of Brighton, Beaver county, to the company at the time of its organization; and about 2000 which were forwarded by the company from Chester county. He also sowed in April last a considerable quantity of Mulberry seed, from which there were growing in September, some 40,000 plants, or seedlings.

A quantity of seed was also sown in August, the result of which is not yet known. It is also understood to be the determination of the company to pursue the raising of Mulberry, and in due time to enter upon the manufacturing of silk, according to the privileges and provisions of their charter. It is a source of peculiar gratification to learn, that their example has already done much to stimulate others in the vicinity of Beaver, to enter upon the same important work; and it will most assuredly afford additional pleasure to our association, to render what assistance they can, to individuals who are disposed, hereafter, to engage in the same cause, by furnishing them with suitable grounds and buildings at reasonable prices, with employment when their services shall be required, or with a market for the raw, or half wrought material, and commodities which they shall produce, after the association shall have entered upon the process of manufacturing of silks, which, from the present promise of their trees, may not be more remote than 1838.

Whoever reflects upon the fact, that the people of the United States paid in the year 1835 to foreign countries, requiring little or no return but money, the sum of $16,000,000 for manufactured silk, and $10,000,000 for the raw material, must acknowledge that the production of silk is, indeed, an object of some moment in Pennsylvania, as it has been clearly proven to be, in various parts of New England, where they have a much less favourable soil and climate, and not so good a market. Add to this, that the Germans at Economy, in Beaver county, only ten miles from the possessions of our silk association, are demonstrating by the experience of every year, not only the fitness of a Beaver soil and climate, but the still more interesting *fact*, that the silk business can indeed be made *profitable*, in Beaver county,—and who will doubt the ultimate success of our enterprise. Though our disbursements for a time have been, and necessarily must be heavy, and our reimbursements slow, we have the pleasure to state, that even amid the unprecedented pressure of the times, instalments have, in general, been cheerfully and promptly met.

To be less than gratified, and even proud of our success thus far, would be to deserve defeat, and loss, and discomfiture.

With respect to the importance of our location, as to its manufacturing and commercial advantages, and the probable increase in the value of our lands—if the numerous enactments of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, with reference to rail roads, canals, bridges, insurance companies and branch banks at Beaver, have not led to suitable inquiry, into the merits of the place, it is hoped that persons, having any curiosity upon the subject, will take the trouble to peruse a pamphlet this day published, by one of this committee, illustrative of the subject, under the title of *Beaver city* and its vicinity.

Very respectfully, &c.
M. B. SMITH,
M. T. C. GOULD.

COMMUNICATION.

THE DRAMA.

Mr. Editor—A friend having put into my hands the manuscript of a new drama, called "The Maid of Cadiz," after perusing it with great pleasure, I requested her, which by the by is the authoress, to have it played; and it is with great satisfaction I have just heard that Mr. Wemyss of the American Theatre, Walnut St. intends having it performed on Wednesday next the 16th Nov. for her Benefit, and I have no doubt all who visits the Theatre will be highly gratified.

To beer drinkers.—It is affirmed, on medical authority, that a confirmed London beer drinker can hardly scratch his finger without the risk of his life, his body being prepared gangrene. When a London drayman, a class of men who are in general apparently models of health, strength, and soundness receive a serious injury, Sir Astley Cooper says, it is always necessary to amputate, if you would give the patient the most distant chance of life.

Theatre, Chesnut Street.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. DOWTON.

Saturday Evening, November 12,
Will be presented the Comedy of
THE HYPOCRITE.

Dr. Cantwell, as originally performed by him in London, on its great and successful revival,...Mr. DOWTON.
Mawworm..........................Mr. BURTON.

After which, the comic piece of
THE SCOTCH COOPER.
Deacon M'Keg, the Scotch Cooper...Mr. Maywood.

To conclude with the petit comedy of
THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.
Drystick..........................Mr. DOWTON.
Sir Charles Racket......................Mr. Wood.
Lady Racket, 1st time..........Mrs. Rowbotham.

American Walnut St. Theatre.

MR. CONEY'S BENEFIT.
Last Night of the New Drama.

Saturday Evening, November 12,
Will be acted
WALLACE;
Or, The Hero of Scotland.
Wallace..............................Mr. Conner.

After which,
LA FITTE;
Or, The Pirate's Home.

La Fitte, Mr. Conner; Martinez, Clark; Gothodean, Coney; Solomon, Hadaway; Theodore, Mrs. Willis; Constance, Mrs. Preston; Oola, Smith.

ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1836.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
12	SATURDAY.	7 3	4 57	5 27	D. H. M.
13	SUNDAY.	7 4	4 56	6 20	
14	MONDAY.	7 5	4 55	7 [illegible]	
15	TUESDAY.	7 6	4 54	8 [illegible]	Last 1 3 36
16	WEDNESDAY.	7 7	4 53	9 [illegible]	New 8 8 32
17	THURSDAY.	7 8	4 52	10 5	First 15 1 39
18	FRIDAY.	7 8	4 52	10 47	Full 23 12 33
19	SATURDAY.	7 9	4 51	11 28	

Northern Liberties Savings Institution.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties Savings Institution, will be held on Monday evening next, at Mr. Sheppard's, North Front street below Green. nov 12—1t

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, Jr. to Miss RACHAEL, daughter of Samuel Porter, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, COURTLAND STARR, of New London, Ct. to ELIZABETH HALLAM, daughter of Asa Spencer of this city.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, PHILLIP H. ELLIS, to EMILY, daughter of Col. Joseph S. Riley, all of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. by the Rev. W. Douglass, Mr. W. H. MILLS, to Miss CHARLOTTE A. MATTHEWS, all of this city.

On Fourth Day evening, 3d inst. in a meeting of the Society of Friends, appointed for the purpose at the residence of Samuel W. Morris, Wellsborough, Tioga Co. Penn. JOSEPH P. MORRIS, of Bloomburg, to SARAH E. daughter of Samuel W. Morris, of the former place.

On Monday evening, the 7th inst. by Alderman Peter Christian, Mr. DAVID ROBERTS, of Maryland, to Miss CATHARINE ANN GARNETT, of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, to Miss ELIZABETH EMERICK, all of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Albert Judson, Mr. GEORGE H. EWING, to Miss HENRIETTA JOHNSON, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. by Rev. Addison Mines, Mr. OBADIAH WADE, to Miss PHEBE SEELY.

On the 3d inst. by Alderman Laws, Mr. ALEXANDER RICKHOW, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss WILHELMINA STILES, of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Thursday, 3d inst. by the Rev. R. E. Kemp, WASHINGTON HUMPHREY, of Philadelphia, to Miss DEBORAH PERMAR, of Lima, Delaware county, Pa.

At Pottsville, by the Rev. J. McCool, BENJAMIN BANNAN, Editor of the Miners' Journal, to MARY, daughter of William Newell, of Pottsville.

At Wilmington, Del. on Wednesday, 9th inst. by the Rev. W. C. Russell, CHAS. T. GRUBB, Esq. to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of the late Doct. Jno. Vaughan, all of that city.

DEATHS.

On Saturday evening, 5th inst THOMAS BROWN, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Saturday evening, 5th inst. of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH SOUDER, daughter of George W. and Margaret Lee, in the 3d year of her age.

On Wednesday 2d inst. ANTHONY LONTZI, a native of Switzerland, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 10th ult. on board the schr. Creole, on her passage from Tampico, to New Orleans, AMBROSE W. SMITH, of Philadelphia, in the 21st year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 8th inst. Mrs. SARAH NAYLOR, in the 76th year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 7th inst. Mrs. MARY THOMAS, wife of Joseph M. Thomas, in the 28th year of her age.

On First Day, the 30th of 10th month, at his residence, in New London, Chester county, CORNELIUS CONARD, in the 73d year of his age.

In New Castle, Del. 1st inst. GEORGE READ, Jr. Esq. one of the leading members of the New Castle bar.

At sea, Sept. 14th 1836, on board the Barque Louisa, Mr. JOHN BROOKES, aged 19, a native of England.

There were 113 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 81 of which were adults, and 32 children. 12 people of color included in the amount.

Clothing.

PAWN-BROKER'S SALE.

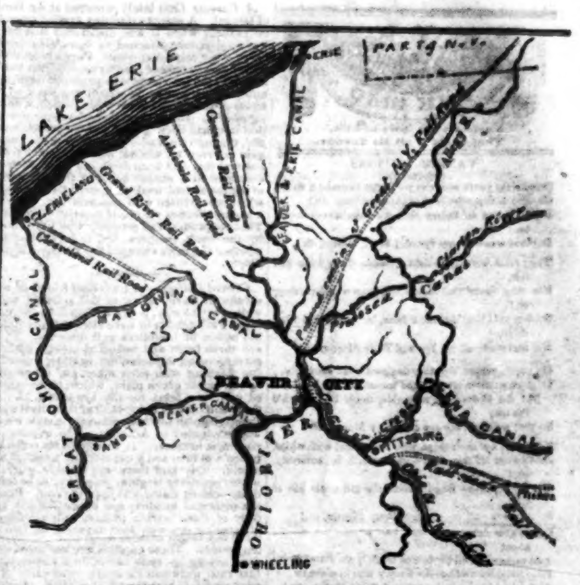
800 LOTS of Fall and Winter Clothing, will be sold without reserve, on Monday morning, Nov. 14th, 1836, at 9½ o'clock, at Baker & Mackey's Auction Store, No. 27 S. Third st. near the City Hotel, consisting of Gentlemen's cloth, camblet and plaid cloaks, and wrappers, bangups and great coats, frock and tight body coats; pantaloons; cloth, velvet and silk vests; pea coats; monkey jackets and roundabouts; linen, cotton and flannel shirts; shirt bosoms, collars and stocks; hats, caps, boots and shoes; silk and cotton handkerchiefs and umbrellas.

Ladies' cloth, merino, worsted and plaid cloaks; elegant merino, thibet, crape and worsted shawls; ladies' silk, merino, worsted, chintz and calico dresses, and dress patterns; frilled and muslin petticoats and chemise; black and white lace veils; capes, collars, fur boas, and bead bags. Boys' and Girls' Clothing; quilts, coverl ds, blankets, threads, sheets, curtains, table cloths, bolster and pillow cases, and numerous articles not mentioned.

Also, 2 feather beds, and 12 doz. new Valencia vests.

The lots, new vests, cloaks and coats, will be sold between 11 and 12 o'clock. The new vests will be sold by the dozen—by order of a licensed Pawnbroker.

nov 12—1t   BAKER & MACKEY, Auct'rs.



UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

IN BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, ONLY 30 MILES DOWN THE OHIO, FROM THE CITY OF PITTSBURG.

The Subscriber, as agent, offers at private sale a great variety of valuable and interesting Real Estate in the vicinity of the *Falls* and *mouth of Beaver River*, viz:—upon the Banks of the Ohio, above and below the mouth of Beaver, and upon both margins of the Beaver, from its mouth to the *head* of the *Falls*, a distance of four or five miles.

This property was selected early, and consists of immense water-power; of the most eligible sites for commercial and manufacturing purposes—with reference to the facilities afforded by Rivers, Canals, Rail-Roads, Coal Banks, &c. &c.—of delightful locations for buildings; of lands by the acre, from one to one hundred, adjoining the flourishing villages of the neighbourhood, of Mills, Houses, Stores, Coal Banks, Stone quarries, &c. &c. and all upon the most liberal terms.

For the information of persons at a distance, it may be remarked, without the fear of contradiction, that, viewing the natural and artificial advantages, this location, for a manufacturing and commercial town, *is without a parallel in the United States.*

In addition to the unequalled concentration of important public avenues, (as exhibited by the above chart,) now completed, in progress, or projected, we have a river some 300 feet broad, falling about 70 feet in five miles, and affording power for a thousand mills; and in sight of our town, inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal, cannel coal, superior building stone, of several varieties, limestone fire clay, clay for bricks, for porcelain, and the ruder kinds of pottery, for glass, &c.; Iron ore, slate for the roofs of our houses, salt wells, alum, yellow ochre, Spanish Brown, and many other mineral substances of great value.

We have already, within two and a half miles of a common centre, a population of about 6000 enterprising inhabitants from all the northern, eastern and middle states; from 25 to 30 Grist Mills and Saw Mills, 2 Woollen Factories, 2 Cotton Factories, 2 Paper Mills, 2 Oil Mills, 2 Breweries, 2 Sash Factories, 2 Machine Factories, 1 Iron Foundry, 1 Wire Factory, 15 or 20 Boat-yards, at which will be built in 1836 more than 30 Steamboats, and 100 keel-boats)—more than 30 Stores, 20 Taverns, 20 Smitheries, 60 Shoe Establishments, and a due proportion of all the other desirable elements of a large western town—though none of the above establishments in sufficient numbers, or with sufficient capital, to supply the increasing demand, and growth of population in the Mississippi Valley. Many manufacturers in this vicinity, are, with all their industry, several months behind the requirements of their regular orders; particularly the manufacturers of iron, &c., the materials for which, together with water-power and coal, are in the greatest abundance in our immediate neighborhood.

Capitalists from several of the principal cities of the Union have already made purchases among us, to the amount of about $300,000, and are now in treaty for water-power, Coal Banks, Commercial sites, &c. &c.; but for extensive manufactories, the greatest inducements are now held out, as wages are liberal, grounds, rents, boarding, and materials cheap, and sales sure at fair prices.

We shall next season have some 20 Steamboats plying on every day, between this place and the city of Pittsburg.

With all these advantages, in the centre of a healthy, fertile, well-settled, and rapidly improving county, we cannot fail to have a growth unknown in the history of other towns whether in the east or the west. About 300 buildings will be erected during the present year, within the limits above described, and still the prices of our property are truly insignificant, and cannot fail to advance several hundred percent. in the hands of those who purchase at the present time.

For other particulars see my printed charts or a description of Beaver in the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, of Philadelphia, for October and November 1836, or a more full description in my pamphlet, titled Beaver City and the surrounding country, which will be for sale in Philadelphia and New York, after November 10th, 1836.

☞ All orders for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in Western Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia, and the eastern counties of Ohio, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, by

MARCUS T. C. GOULD,
New Brighton, Beaver City, Pa.

October, 1836.

Great Sale of

Town Lots, Water Power, Coal Banks, Mills, Dwellings, &c.—in Beaver City—30 miles below Pittsburg.

THE Subscriber, as agent for the proprietors, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday, the 28th day of November, inst. 500 Lots in Beaver City, embracing prime locations for commercial and manufacturing purposes, for dwellings, &c. and a number of delightful sites for gentlemen's residences, upon the margin of the Ohio, above and below the mouth of Beaver (say a mile each way), and on both margins of the Beaver, from its mouth to the head of the Falls, a distance of near five miles.

The continual influx of strangers and others, to make purchases and establish themselves in business at the place, has led to the belief, that a public sale, thus duly notified, would perhaps afford them greater facilities and advantages, than the usual mode of separate individual operations; and that the present occupants be not accused of holding with too firm a grasp—several have been, by special request, induced to adopt this plan.

A portion of the above described property is offered by the Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Co. of Pa. who, to the exclusion of their extensive possessions in the vicinity of Beaver, retain as much as they deem necessary for the cultivation of Mulberry (of which they have now growing some 40 or 50 thousand), and for their future manufactories of Silk, &c. are unwilling to withhold from others, such portions of their grounds as are in demand, not immediately requisite in furthering the objects of their association.

Many other items of valuable property in the same vicinity will be offered as above. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole list is disposed of—terms positive and without reserve; conditions of payment liberal, and titles beyond dispute.

M. T. C. GOULD,
Beaver City.

nov 5—tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on Friday, October 14, TWO HORSES—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, some white on his feet, and about 7 years old. The other a black, about 14 hands high, switch tail, one hind foot white, and also about 7 years old. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid to any person who will return the said strays to the Bucks County Hotel, 3d st. above Green, N. L. or to the subscriber, Richmond Village, above the Glass House, Kensington.

nov 5—3t*   JOSEPH GAMBLE.

A Card.

AMERICAN THEATRE, Walnut street, Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, for this night only, will be presented, the new and highly interesting drama, founded on facts, called "THE MAID OF CADIZ," for the benefit of the Authoress; Mr. Wemyss, the Manager, with his usual liberality, having volunteered his house for the encouragement of American genius. nov 12—1t

Wheelwrights Wanted.

FOUR Journeymen Wheelwrights, first-rate workmen and of sober habits, are wanted immediately—none but those of the above description need apply.

Enquire at No. 487 north Front st. above Poplar Lane.
nov 12—3t*   JOHN WOOD.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad from the country would be preferred. Apply to JOSEPH CALHOUN,
nov 12—3t*   386 South Front street.

Life Insurance.

THE Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL $300,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, 159 Chesnut street.

Effect *Insurances on Lives*, grant *Annuities* and *Endowments*, and make contracts generally, into which the contingency of life enters; accept and execute *Trusts*, and receive *Deposites* of money on interest.

Rates for insuring One Hundred Dollars:

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years, annually.	For Life, annually.
20	1 31	1 45	2 02
25	1 51	1 58	2 24
30	1 64	1 73	2 48
35	1 80	1 91	2 [illegible]
40	2 01	2 17	3 20

The Company accept *Trusts* of Estates and Property, real and personal, and execute them in accordance with the wishes of the party; and also receive *Deposits* of money on interest in one sum, or in such sums, weekly, monthly, or at other periods of time, as may suit the convenience of the depositors.

For further information apply at the office of the Company.

B. W. RICHARDS, Pres't,
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.   my 7 '36—1y

At Private Sale.

A HIGHLY cultivated Farm, situated on the Strasburg Road, about ¼ of a mile W. of the Village of Marshalton, and 4½ miles W. of the Borough of West Chester, in the county of Chester, containing 85 acres, of which about 6 or 7 are woodland. On the farm is a substantial stone mansion house, 35 feet front by 34 deep, finished in the best manner, containing 4 rooms on the ground floor, six on the second, and three in the garrett. The cellar is divided into 4 departments, in one of which is an arched vault, 10 feet below the general surface of the cellar. An entry runs through the centre of the house, and a lofty piazza extends along the whole front. The house is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, and commands an extensive prospect, over a highly cultivated part of the country. At the west end of the house is a carriage house, wood house and hog house.

Also, near the above is a stone building, 36 feet by 20, with a frame addition of 16 feet by 20, both of them 2 stories high, which have been used as a hatting shop.

The barn, which lies on the opposite side of the road, is substantially built of stone, 50 feet by 37, and double floored, capable of holding 20 head of cattle, and 10 horses and is fitted with every necessary accommodation, having at one end a large frame wagon house and corn crib of the same depth, and 20 feet wide. There is in the barn yard a well of good water, &c. pump under cover. The orchard adjoins the buildings, and contains about 8 acres. The farm is conveniently divided under good fence, and well watered.

Also, will be sold, adjoining the west end of the above plantation, about 1 an acre of land, whereon was lately erected a handsome and well finished stone house, having two good rooms on the ground floor, three on the second, and three in the garrett, with a kitchen in the basement. A well and pump stand close to the kitchen door, and within 20 feet an arched spring house over a good spring. There are also a frame stable, sufficient for 2 horses, and a wood house.

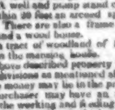
Also, a tract of woodland of 1½ acres, situate about 1 mile from the mansion house.

The above described property will be sold together, or in the 3 divisions as mentioned above, and one half of the purchase money may lie in the property for several years.

The purchaser may have an opportunity also of purchasing the working and feeding stock and farming utensils, and barn furniture, which will be sold at a fair valuation. Persons wishing to view the premises, will call on the subscriber, living at the mansion house.

nov 12—3t*   FRANCIS CARPENTER.

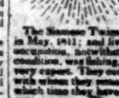
Winter Millinery.



MISSES JOHNSONS will open their
Winter Fashions,
On Wednesday, November 2d,
at their
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
NO. 206
Chesnut street.
oct 29—3t*

Philadelphia Museum.

Arcade Buildings, Chesnut street, near Sixth.



THE Manager has made an arrangement with the SIAMESE TWINS, CHANG AND ENG, who have just returned from a tour through France, Holland and Belgium, to commence their exhibition in the Museum, at 7 o'clock, and to remain until 9, every evening, for a short time.

The Siamese Twins were born in the Kingdom of Siam in May, 1811; and living near the water, their principal occupation, notwithstanding their singular formation and condition, was fishing, in which employment they became very expert. They came to this country with Capt. Coffin, with whom they remained until they became of age, since which time they have been exhibiting themselves on their own account. They are now familiar with our language, and have become exceedingly intelligent, amiable and polite in their department, and converse with ease on subjects, with ease and intelligence. Such an interesting and singular exhibition has never before been presented to the public, and they are not likely to again visit this city.

Pamphlets containing an historical account, and also an engraved Portrait of the Twins, can be had at the door. Price 12½ cents. Admittance as usual, 25 cents—children, 12½. oct—tf

L. Francis,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of all kinds of Mathematical, Optical, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, for Colleges and Schools. A large collection of the above, together with a complete assortment of Chemical Tests and Reagents, constantly on hand. Also, manufacturer of Dr. G. Plaston's Patent Cauteriser, for the use of Dentists, to be seen at the store of the subscriber.

L. FRANCIS,
106 South 2d st. below Walnut.

Orders (post paid) promptly executed and forwarded to any part of the Union, for cash or approved acceptances. nov 12—6t

Franklin Institute Drawing School.

THE Drawing School of the Institute commenced at the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening, October 25th, and will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, for two quarters. The Department for Machine, Perspective and Mechanical drawing, will be under the charge of Mr. Wm. Mason, and that for Architectural drawing under Mr. John McClure.

Terms, $5 per quarter. The pupils under 21 years of age, will be entitled to attend the lectures of the Institute.

Tickets of admission to the school, can be had on application to the Actuary at the Hall of the Institute, between the hours of 2 and 10 o'clock, P. M.

oct 29—3t   WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.

The American Museum.

HANINGTON'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMAS, (from the city of New York, where they have been exhibited (in the City Saloon) to the most overflowing and fashionable audiences, for upwards of fifteen months, during which time they have been visited by upwards of one hundred thousand persons; for the high estimation they have been held in, the flattering patronage and unbounded applause bestowed on them, together with the opinions of the editors of the public journals and newspapers, render further notice unnecessary. They will be exhibited for a short time only at the AMERICAN MUSEUM, Corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets. The performance will commence every evening at 6 o'clock. First Grand Moving Dioramic scene—SCENE IN ITALY.

Second Dioramic Scene, EXTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

Third Grand Moving Dioramic Scene, INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

Fourth Grand Dioramic Scene, SCENE IN ITALY.

Fifth Grand Moving Dioramic Scene, ENGAGEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION and GUERRIERE.

Sixth—MOONLIGHT—SEA VIEW—STORM and SHIPWRECK.

The new Band of Music will add greatly to the evenings entertainment; a variety of new and popular compositions will be performed every evening. oct 29—1f

A Card.

ALL kinds of Shawls, Camel Hair, Crape, Thibet, Worsted, Merino, &c. neatly cleaned and dressed, and the fringe curled—executed in a superior manner. Also, Bed and Window Curtains glazed and calendered on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Apply to

JAMES WINTER,
oct 29—4t*   No. 137 South Second st.

Large White Paper & Newspapers.

FOR sale, a quantity of Canal paper of the largest size, suitable for wrapping paper. Also a quantity of newspapers by the Ream, at the office, 26 Carter's Alley.

oct 15—tf

White Mulberry.

THE Subscriber has collected, the present season, from White Mulberry trees, &c. the seed of the true Italian White Mulberry, and has also on hand a large stock of the most esteemed kinds of garden, vegetable or garden seeds, with his usual supply of Clover, Timothy, and other Grass seeds, &c. of the best selections.

Country Merchants and others, will be furnished with such quantities as they may desire, and all orders, either for the interior or for exportation, will meet with prompt attention at the Seed Store of GEO. M. COATES,
aug 20 '36—1y*   49 Market st. below 2d.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received a very superior and extensive assortment of superfine West of England and French CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS—embracing all the variety of fashionable colors now worn in London and Paris. These goods are of his own importation, and are warranted, both by the manufacturer and subscriber, to be of the first quality. The advantage of importing his finest cloth, &c. enables him to make them up to order and sell them at 20 per cent. less than the same goods can be bought for in any establishment that does business in the usual way—namely, by purchasing their goods from the merchant, who, of course, pays the importer a profit, and consequently the two intermediate profits on imported goods must be paid by the tailors. The result is obvious; the buyer is unfavorably to himself, saddles the consumers with his own profit in addition to the other two, and by this means the price of an extra superfine coat is raised from $5.00 to $40.00. The subscriber guarantees to make up the same goods in the best manner and warrant them to fit for $35; he has also on hand a variety of fine and superfine cloths, which he will make to order, from $14 to $30, together with about 75 different patterns of corded, ribbed, striped and plain Buckskin Cassimeres, for Pants. Also, a beautiful variety of quilted English silks and satins, for Vests—also, one piece of lion skin, do. of Harrington's Cloth, for Overcoats.

P. S.—Gentlemen from the Southern and Western states will find it greatly to their advantage to give the subscriber a call, and if they wish to leave their measure to send for clothing, they will find their orders filled as above notice in the best manner.

H. L. BROLASKY, Merchant Tailor,
No. 42 S. 4th st. 5 doors below Chesnut, east side.
sep 17 '36—1y

Baker's Intelligence Office.

Established in May, 1814.—In S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Puts; Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chambermaids and Children's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Female Servants.

For sale, the time of a colored girl, 10 years old, and 10 to serve. A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a child to wet nurse.   oct 29—6t*

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

[illegible]

A French writer says that "the modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant, may be compared to the different appearance of wheat, which, while its ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation."

MANDARIN ELOQUENCE.—The beauty [illegible] specimen in the [illegible] globe of the East [illegible] was [illegible] on the top of the North Pole, by Capt. Ross; and of the wonderful hearing [illegible] Hottentots in Wan Deman's Land, and was only evaporated after it had drink't three gallons of rum toddy!"

A sporting gentleman, passing by a house he observed on the door, the separate names of a physician and surgeon, and facetiously remarked that the circumstance put him in mind of a double barrelled gun, for if one missed, the other was sure to kill.

When a tradesman in Holland or Germany goes a courting, the first question the young woman asks him is—"Are you able to pay the charges?" That is to say in English are you able to keep a wife when you have got her? What a world of misery it would prevent if the young women in all countries would stick to that question.

A merchant a few miles from Petersburg, Va. on opening a hogshead of hardware, and comparing its contents with the invoice of it, found [illegible]

A Fact.—A [illegible] dealer in Yorkshire had a horse up for sale. A man called to purchase him, and asked the owner if the 'horse would draw well?' 'Will he?' returned the other, 'thee will be much pleased to see him draw.' A bargain was struck and the money was paid. After the buyer had kept the horse several days, he went to the seller, and said, 'That horse will not draw an ounce. You warranted him to draw well.' 'Thou art mistaken, friend,' returned Yorkshire; 'I told thee that thou wouldst be pleased to see him draw. So should I be pleased to see him draw; but I never could get him to gratify me in that respect.'

How to meet a Creditor.—If you see your creditor at a distance, walk boldly up to him, and as you go by, hope his rheumatism is better, if he be about to stop you, seem to stop him, and, before he can remind you that you faithfully promised to pay him three weeks ago, hint him that he has neglected sending in your account, and that you must have it by the twenty-fifth of next month. Tell him to call for the amount on that day. You need not be at home, for he won't come.

Irish Negro.—An Irishman with his family landing at Philadelphia, was assisted on shore by a negro, who spoke to Patrick in Irish. The latter taking the black fellow for one of his own countrymen, asked how long he had been in America? About four months was the reply. The chop-fallen Irishman turned to his wife and exclaimed—"But four months in this country and almost as black as jet."

Sheridan's duns and difficulties.—Sheridan once wanted to take Mrs. Sheridan a very handsome dress down into the country, and went to Barber & Nun's to order it, saying he must have it by such a day, but promising ready money.—Mrs. Barber said the time was short, but ready money was a charming thing, and he should have it. At the time appointed she brought the dress, which came to £25, and it was sent in to Mr. Sheridan, who sent out a Mr. Grimes, one of his jackalls, to say that he admired it exceedingly, and that he was sure Mrs. Sheridan would be delighted with it, but he was sorry he had nothing under a £100 bank note in the house.—She said she had come provided for such an accident, and could give change for a £100, £300 or £500 note if it was necessary. Grimes then went back to his principal for further instructions; who made an excuse that he had no stamped receipt by him. For this Mr. B. said she was also provided; she had brought one in her pocket. At each message she could hear them laughing heartily in the next room at the idea of having met with their match for once; and presently Sheridan came out in high good humor, and paid her the amount of her bill. His house and lobby were beset with duns every morning, who were told that Mr. Sheridan was not yet up, and shown into several rooms on [illegible] astonishment of his self-invited guests, who soon found the bird was flown.—*Hook's Literary Remains.*

Newspapers.—The Hon. Judge Longstreet says,—"Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price.—Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school mates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers.—Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight, when they will read nothing else."

Euphobia Phosphorescens.—This remarkable shrub, which grows on the rivers in Brazil in South America, is said to possess the singular property of spontaneous combustion. A very interesting paper on the subject was lately read before the London Linnæan Society, by Mr. Mornay, who has witnessed its ignition. He says, "when this Euphobia forms large entangled impenetrable masses, covering perhaps a quarter of an acre of ground, and growing some twenty feet high, it will take fire spontaneously, emitting, for some time, a vast column of dense black smoke, and at last bursting out into flame. Whenever the author had an opportunity of observing the combustion of the juice of this plant, on its coming in contact with atmospheric air, the temperature was a very little raised; the combustion (with flame) went on at a low temperature, until stopped by the formation of a crust, which quickly takes place.—The temperature always appears to be too low to spread into a conflagration."—*Silk Cul.*

A Curious Case lately occurred at the Bank of Bengal. A native presented several notes to be cashed, when it was discovered that there was no signature attached to them, although in every other respect correct. Payment for them was of course refused, [illegible]—*Calcutta Paper.*

Girard College.—A travelling friend of ours [illegible]—*Boston Transcript.*

DEFENCE OF POLYGAMY. The discussion in the Calcutta papers, on the subject of polygamy, has brought forth the following plausible defence of it by a native:—"Sir—You English gentlemen are very fond of complaining against the natives of this country, because they marry many wives. If your religious and the customs of your country, don't allow you to have more than one woman as wife, why should we be guided by you, who are of another nation and religion? It is a true thing, which every body acquainted with Asia knows, that there are more women than men in this country, whether because more females are born, or because you Englishmen kill the males in battle, magicians only can tell. Then in this case, giving one woman to every man, what is to become of the remaining many women. They must have somebody to love them. The plain truth is, we are destined by nature to have many wives and much happiness—it is our good fate to have many wives, it has been so from the beginning of the world. Don't then, I pray, interfere with the decrees of nature.

Enterprise & Wealth.—So true it is that mechanical ingenuity, enterprise and skill, are to a great extent capable of preponderating against numbers, in almost every thing that contributes to the efficient power of the state, when that ingenuity and art will become the allies of science and walk, and work in light which the lamp of science sheds. Thus it is obvious that a practical mechanic, who has acquired so much of the mathematical and physical sciences as to enable him to carry on the details of his trade to the greatest advantage possible;—the scientific man who converts his knowledge to a practical use, by applying it to mechanical operations;—the capitalist who calls forth the dormant energies of [illegible] and gives profitable employment to the streams that have for ages been running to waste;—the artisan who constructs a piece of operative machinery, or who superintends and directs its movements;—the merchant, who sends manufactures abroad for a market—all these in their respective departments, contribute something, and not a little to the prosperity and protection of the essential interests of the State. The influence of each of these men is felt beyond the immediate circle of its operations. He is making the State stronger; making other States her debtor; and is putting forth an efficient power, to preponderate against two or ten [illegible] who in another State, are laboring with no other implements than their hands, and those simple mechanical aids which are furnished in the family or in the field, where their arts are only in their infancy.—*Pierpont.*

A Predicament.—The following amusing occurrence took place at Kensington turnpike lately, on the return of the company from a grand assembly given to the Duchess of Kent. About three o'clock the carriage of the youthful head of the noble house of R—— drew up at the gate, when Kite, the toll collector, demanded six pence, the amount of toll for carriages and horses. The footman immediately began to fumble in his pockets for the amount, but after first searching one pocket and then the other, he declared he had not a sous about him. The coachman was then applied to, but he examined his pockets with no better success. Kite then opened the door of the carriage and exclaimed to his grace, who was wondering at the delay, the moneyless condition of the servants, when the noble duke, after going through the ceremony of searching his pockets, was compelled to declare that he was also sans cash.—His Grace however handed the collector his card, and offered to pledge his honor he would send the money down in the course of the day, but Kite, knowing the old adage, that "promises and pie crust are made to be broken," said he was a money taker and not a money lender, and not only refused to take a pledge of so fragile a nature but declared unless he had not hard cash, or some substantial substitute for it, his grace must go back again. Application was then made by the footman to a policeman, who had just come to the spot, for the loan of a "tanner," to extricate the Duke from his graceless situation; but the poor constable was not a whit better off than the peer and his attendants, and it was not until the footman had doffed his laced coat, and left it as security, the carriage was allowed to pass.—*London Paper.*

The *Pilot of Calvados* contains the following affecting incident in its impressions of the 6th July—

A tragical event, of a character happily very rare in this city, is at this moment the subject of general converiation.

A young girl named Eliza Lecomte, aged 17, and who exercised the profession of an engraver of inscriptions on funeral monuments, was buried yesterday. Behind her coffin walked a young man, who was recognized as one of the Polish officers, now resident here, who was in mourning and bathed in tears, and who ever and anon interrupted the priests who chaunted the burial service, striking his bosom and uttering—"It was my fault—it was I who killed her." It appears that this Pole was the young girl's lover, and that on the preceding evening, poor Eliza, who was in delicate health, had one of those little quarrels with her admirer, which are [illegible] as a renewal of love. But, alas; on this occasion the lover's drama did not result in an interchange of forgiveness. At the close of their dispute, the girl's malady assumed a dangerous type, and she died the same night. At the instant they were lowering her coffin into the grave, the young man rushed through the bystanders, like a madman, and threw himself into the grave; and, before they had time to remove him or hold his arm, the report and flash of a pistol were distinguished. The unhappy youth had shot himself through the head on the coffin of his beloved. The precipitancy of the dreadful deed, however, prevented its accomplishment; and although the wound in the head is most terrible, hopes are still entertained that he may be saved.

The editor of a foreign journal, writing upon the value of time, states that "Lord Brougham, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at 4. Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in every thing, was never willing to lose a moment of it. To effect this purpose, he had written upon the door of his study in large letters, '*Be Brief.*' Uranus, a professor in the University of Heidelburg, wishing to prevent the idlers and babblers from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance of his library, 'Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business, or go away.' The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase upon the door of his cabinet,—'My time is my estate.'—The favorite maxim of Shakspeare was, 'Consider time too precious to be spent in gossiping.' 'Friends are the real robbers of time,' said Lord Byron. An old attorney of Chatalet was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate in these words:—'My good friends, time lost goes for nothing.' 'Sire, our sword,' said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request of a brevet lieutenant. 'If you say two,' answered the Prince, 'I will have you hanged.' 'Sign,' replied the soldier. The Monarch surprised at his presence of mind, immediately granted the request.

A TALE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The following extract from the "French [illegible] history of the Revolution, and its heroes," will serve to illustrate [illegible]

[illegible] they would not murder the child! And why not? The old man's crime was his innocence and purity of character,—how then could the child escape. The wagon was drawn before the guillotine, and all was now ready for the first execution. Malesherbes stood nearest the steps; and was about to descend, when a savage voice cried out, "the child first!" The old man would have remonstrated, but his child checked him—"it is but a moment my father," said she, "it is but a moment,"—she raised the child in her arms, and herself handed the child to the executioner. The little creature, frightened by the savage looks of the man, cried out "don't leave me, mother—come with me—don't leave me." "I will not leave you, my child—I will be with you in a moment." The child was pacified, and the mother turned towards the aged parent and buried her face in his neck, he, too, bent forward, till his white hair flowed over her shoulders. Thus they saw nothing—yet they were so near that they must have heard the jerk of the string that loosed the ponderous axe—and its clatter as it fell. A strong shudder shook the frame of the mother; but when the executioner called out "now for the woman," she raised her placid face from her father's neck—looked fondly in his face—kissed his cheek—"for a brief moment; farewell, my father." She stepped with a light, firm tread from the wagon,—mounted the scaffold, and in a moment she was with her child.

Malesherbes came next; he had summoned all his energies for the last scene in his life's drama and he played it nobly. Never in the proudest days of his power had the minister looked or moved with a loftier dignity. With a wave of the hand he repulsed the rude advance of one of the guard who would have assisted his descent from the wagon. Self-sustained in body as in mind, he advanced slowly to the scaffold—even the fiends allowed the old man to place himself, almost unassisted on the platform. They would have bound him, but he gave a forbidding look—it was enough; the executioner retired—the plank was pushed forward—and for a moment the old man must have seen, in the basket below, the heads of his children. The additional pang, if it was one, was short—the executioner jerked the string, and all was over.

Spontaneous Combustion of the Human Body.—Another instance of supposed spontaneous burning of the human body, is related in the French papers. It is remarkable, that in all these instances, the commencement of the combustion, has so far as we can recollect, always taken place when the individual was alone. No case is on record in which the human body was seen to take fire spontaneously. This leads to the presumption that in the cases of supposed spontaneous combustion, the fire has been accidentally communicated to the clothing.

At Aunay, in the department of [illegible], a very fat woman, aged 74 years, and addicted to drinking brandy at 27 degrees, lived alone, and one evening returned home as usual, but, as she did not appear among her neighbors the next morning, they knocked at her door. No answer being returned to repeated demands, they summoned the mayor, who forced the door and exposed a horrible spectacle, accompanied by an extraordinary smell. Near the chimney laid a heap of something burnt to cinders, at one end of which was a head, a neck, the upper part of a body, and one arm. At the other end were some of the lower parts, and leg, still retaining a very clean shoe and stocking. No other traces of fire were to be seen, except a blue flame which played along the surface of a long train of grease, or serous liquor, which had been produced by the combustion of the body. The mayor found it impossible to extinguish this flame, and summoned all the authorities; and, from the state of the apartment and comparison of circumstances, it was concluded among them, that previous to going to bed, for which she had evidently been making preparations, the woman had been trying to ignite some embers with her breath. The fire communicating with the body by means of the breath, combustion probably took place, and would appear to confirm an opinion entertained by several learned men, that that which is called spontaneous combustion of the human frame, never takes place without the presence of some ignited body near the person predisposed to combustion. A surgeon who bled an habitually drunken person, accidently put the blood extracted near a candle, when immediately a blue flame appeared on the surface, which he found extremely difficult to extinguish.

Anecdote of Lorenzo Dow.—The following authentic anecdote of Lorenzo Dow, I have never yet seen in print, but it is believed to be characteristic of that eccentric man. It is recommended to the particular attention of agents of Temperance Societies and others, who may be liable to have their meetings interrupted by drunkards and other dissolute persons.

Having applied for permission to hold a religious meeting in a certain school house, he was told that it should be at his disposal; and the trustees of the property offered to afford him every facility towards collecting a meeting—informing him at the same time that many unsuccessful efforts had been made, in years past, to hold meetings in the place. These had always been interrupted by disorderly persons, either insulting the speaker or causing disturbances by riotous conduct. He told them that he was willing to run all risks on that score; "Only collect the people," said he, "and I will keep them quiet."

The meeting convened and the house was crowded to overflowing. Among the company was a considerable number of [illegible] One drunkard, in particular, had come prepared for a speech. Lorenzo arose very deliberately and stated that he had learned from experience and observation, that most communities might be divided into three classes of persons. He would give his hearers a description of them.

The first we would name, might be called *religious people.* These from a sense of duty always conducted with decorum, and treat the preacher, the place, and the congregation, with respect.

The second class are denominated *genteel people or people of the world.* These, from feelings of self-respect, or pride if you please, will never behave rudely on these occasions. They know what is due to themselves, to the congregation, and to good manners; and hence, they always conduct in a manner becoming the occasion.

The third class, I shall not name just yet, but will describe them; and point out a few sketches of character by which they may be known.—When the speaker begins you will observe their mischievous glances as if they were plotting some diabolical plot; presently one of them goes out and is soon followed by another. In a short time, strange noises are heard; or perhaps a stone is seen coming through the window. At another time you will hear a drunkard primed for the occasion, addressing the meeting. These, and various other plans have been pursued in assemblies which I have addressed. I call this class *Turkey Buzzards.*

The speaker paused, and looked around upon his audience with a most enquiring look; I perceive, said he, *there are no Buzzards here.*

The following wonderfully curious sentence is frequently used in schools to correct stammering:—

Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, and if Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, where's the sieve full of sifted thistles that Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted!!!

Which side of St. Paul's Cathedral do you approach first? *The outside.*

A LEPER—AFFECTING SCENE.

[illegible] the Hindoos to life generally, which they consider, upon any terms, the greatest boon of heaven, that they seldom relinquish it by voluntary death except when the fanaticism, which with them is a positive frenzy, urges them to some deed of self-immolation in order to secure the possession of an immortality of bliss. But although these acts of frantic devotion are not uncommon, yet the [illegible] of Hindoos putting themselves to death merely to get rid of the burthen of a sorrowful existence is comparatively rare. The leper will bear about with him the curse of his leprosy with all its attendant miseries, and pour forth his complaints to the unconscious winds; yet in the midst of privations and bodily sufferings, which it is appalling to contemplate, he will [illegible] his load of misery and cling to life with a pertinacity scarcely to be conceived.—*Oriental Annual.*

Chinese punishments.—The penal code of China is not sanguinary, [illegible] The law determines the [illegible] weight of the cane, with which the culprit is to be chastised. The amount of blows varies from 10 to 100; but there is an understanding that only four in ten of the number shall be actually struck. [illegible] with the view of urging to an unlawful object, it is visited with death.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

THE SILK CULTURIST.

Sale of Trees, &c.—The great demand for trees, slips and seeds of the Morus multicaulis and other varieties of the Chinese mulberry, and the high prices they are selling for in market, should admonish purchasers to guard against frauds and impositions in the sale of spurious articles. The intrinsic value of these varieties to practical silk growers, and the enormous profits which nurserymen derive from their cultivation, has already created a demand altogether beyond their ability to supply, even at the most liberal prices. This fact, in connection with the strong desire which is now manifested [illegible] has opened the door to unprincipled speculators to palm upon the credulous, articles which are not only spurious but worthless. We have heard of no impositions of this kind in the sale of trees and slips; but we have heard of an individual, we hope not a yankee, who is said to be travelling in the Western States, and selling cabbage seed at $5 an ounce, and affirming it to be genuine Chinese mulberry seed of the first quality.

The same fraud may be easily practised upon the community in the sale of trees and slips, under the pretence of their being the Chinese mulberry. The eagerness of some men to furnish themselves, will induce them to purchase a few even at the most extravagant prices, and there are sharpers enough in the community to take advantage of it. We should not be surprised to hear that the old dealers in "wooden nutmegs" and "horn flints" had turned their attention to the manufacture of Chinese mulberry trees, &c. and that their agents and pedlars were selling them in large quantities and at high prices. It is to be hoped, that this will not be the case; but as long as there is even a possibility of it, a little vigilance will do no harm, and it may prevent purchasers from being swindled out of their money by dishonest men. We would therefore, recommend to gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing, to apply to nursery men, or regular dealers, in preference to buying of travelling agents. They are generally men of character and responsibility, and there is no danger of imposition in the character of the articles they sell. The same may be true of travelling dealers; but as long as there are but a limited number in market, there is no necessity of hawking them about the country; and we should suspect the individual who should be thus engaged. We understand, however, one or two nursery men have travelling agents; but in every instance they are furnished with proper credentials, and consequently the same confidence is to be placed in them as in their employers.—*Silk Culturist.*

Manufacturing in New Jersey.—Notices have been given in the New Jersey papers that application will be made to the legislature of that State at its next session for acts of incorporation for the following manufacturing purposes. For a company to manufacture [illegible] with a capital of $100,000. For a company to manufacture sugar from the beet, with a capital of $100,000, to be located in Bergen and Essex [illegible] in Essex, with a capital of $500,000. For a company to manufacture cotton and other substances, to be called the Gloss Mill, and located at Paterson, with a capital of $75,000, and liberty to increase it to $150,000. For a company to raise Mulberry trees and manufacture silk, with a capital of $100,000 and liberty to increase it to $300,000, to be located at Burlington. For a company [illegible] For a company to raise beets and manufacturing sugar therefrom, with a capital of $100,000, and liberty to increase it to $500,000, to be located at Burlington.—*Silk Culturist.*

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

Frost—May be considered as a [illegible] Hence the great advantage of laying land and heavy soils open to the frost of winter by means of fall ploughing.

Earthworm.—Earthworms, [illegible] We know of a neighborhood in which several of the walls of water became undrinkable the past summer from the cause. On clearing them out the earthworms had accumulated in such great and almost incredible quantities, as to impart to the water the most nauseous and intolerable taste and smell, difficulties which ceased when the worms were removed. Two or three years since, a farmer of our acquaintance sowed a large field with wheat. It came up well, but the plants on a part of the field somewhat lower than the rest, not wet, but inclining to muck, soon began to turn yellow, and in spite of a fine season for their growth, mostly died.—The owner, and others, examined the ground repeatedly, and no cause for the death of the plants could be discovered, unless it was the earthworm, which filled the whole of the diseased part in countless multitudes.

Admitting these charges against the worm are just, how can its increase be prevented, or the worm destroyed? Would not a liberal dressing of quick-lime, well mixed with the soil, do the business effectually?—or when it was not convenient to plough, would not spreading the lime on the surface immediately after or before a shower, during the summer, destroy them?—as it is well known that at such times, where they are numerous, the wet surface will be covered by them. When any insect or animal, however well known, shows an uncommon and disproportionate increase, it should at once attract the notice of the farmer, as danger to his interest in some shape, is at such times always to be apprehended.

Beet Sugar.—The Norfolk Beacon ventures the prediction that within twenty-five years, the principal production of the northern and middle States will be silk and sugar. To any one acquainted with the efforts which have marked the last few years to introduce the culture of silk in New England, and the extraordinary success which has attended them, the prediction, so far as this article is concerned, will appear visionary. With respect to the other, let no southern planter turn up his nose in contempt at the suggestion, relying upon the impracticability of cultivating the cane elsewhere than in his own genial clime. The Yankee will snap his fingers at him, and tell him he don't want the cane, so long as the BEET ROOT can be grown in the North. We have, from time to time, read with wonder and deep interest, the accounts which have reached us from France, of the success which has attended the improved modes of extracting sugar from the beet. [illegible]

To Dairy Farmers.—A short time ago a meeting of farmers was held at Withington, near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, convened by Wm. Blurton, Esq. of Field Hall, for the purpose of exhibiting and explaining an invention of his for milking cows. A numerous and highly respectable party, from various districts of the county, and even from Shropshire and Derbyshire attended, when Mr Blurton exhibited the "Milking Syphon," for which he has obtained a patent. It is a small metal tube, with a syphon at the lower end, and on its introduction into the teats of the cow, the milk flows freely out of the udder, without any manual labour. Mr. Blurton expressed himself confidently that, after a trial, most dairy farmers would prefer its use to the present method of milking by hand. Two objections which had occurred to the minds of several, that the cows might be injured by the use of the syphon, and that its introduction might occasion a constant discharge of milk, Mr. Blurton met by saying that experience had proved them groundless. Mr. Ritchie, a veterinary surgeon, present, gave it as his decided opinion that cows would not be injured by the use of the syphon. Mr. Blurton's cow-man was called into the room, and any gentleman was allowed to interrogate him. He answered many questions, and said that he could milk sixteen or eighteen cows with the syphons, and would rather milk sixteen with them, than six without them. Several cows were afterwards milked in the yard with the syphons, and every one appeared astonished with the easy manner in which the milk was extracted from the cows by this new process.

Paints for preserving Wood.—The following is the mode of making a composition for preserving wood work, given in Young's Calendar, who says, "it will preserve planks and boards for ages." It is easily made and applied, and its efficacy tested.

Melt 12 ounces of rosin in an iron pot, add 3 gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; when melted thin, add as much Spanish brown, or brown ochre, first ground fine, with as much oil as will give the required color; lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as possible; and some days after the first coat is dry, lay on another.

Spiced Tomatoes.—As this is the season for securing a supply of this healthful vegetable, we commend to all housekeepers to put up some after the following receipe. By so doing they may preserve them perfectly good until tomatoes come again.

Receipe for a bushel of Tomatoes.—Take your tomatoes and pour boiling water over them, skim them, then boil them well, after which add a teacup full of salt, a tablespoon full of black pepper, one do. of cayenne, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of cinnamon, an ounce of mace, mix well, and put the tomatoes in small jars, run mutton suet over [illegible] paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way they will keep a year.

POTATOES MANURED WITH PINE LEAVES.—A Southern paper states that pine boughs and leaves make an excellent manure for potatoes. A farmer in New Jersey having a large number of young pine trees growing near his potatoe grounds, he gathered a sufficient quantity of the boughs to form a considerable covering to a row of potatoes, which he planted in drills. In the drill on one side of this he used lime for manure, and on the other he put in marl. They were all covered with earth in the same manner, and received the same culture. On digging them, those that were manured with the pine were twice as large as the others, and double in quantity.

TO DR. WILLIAMS, OCULIST.

SIR,—In compliance with your public invitation, I was present when you met your patients this afternoon, in the African Church, in Locust street, above 8th. It was with extreme pleasure that I witnessed the cases of many persons, both in total as well as partial blindness, some of long standing, others of more recent date, who declared that they had received much benefit since their application to you.

And most readily do I comply with the expressed wish of those patients to record thus publicly their warmest expressions of gratitude, for your truly important services rendered, when all other hope of recovery had entirely failed.

Several cases were presented of touching interest,—among others, that of a little girl whom I believe to have been born blind, but who, at present, is able to discern objects distinctly enough to walk about without assistance; and commence its innocent youthful play. All of the patients profess to be much relieved, and most of them are very sanguine in their expectations of speedy and entire restoration.

It is indeed desirable that all suffering from such a distressing affliction would apply, listen to the statements made by those at this time under your care, and reap those advantages which a kind Providence now graciously offers.

Yours in hope, WM. ROBERTS,
Of the M. E. Church, Columbia, Pa.

To the Editor.

SIR—This doth certify that Emma Weerby was born blind.—She has had the advice of several eye-doctors, and none of them done her any good. She was advised to go to Dr. Williams, oculist, having remained in darkness between five and six years, and by the blessing of God, she has been brought from darkness to light.

Any person wishing to see the child, can call at No. 212 south Seventh street. She is the daughter of John Weerby.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1836.

To the Editors of the S. E. Post:

SIR—Since my letter of the 18th was written, one has been handed to me by a poor woman, who, on Monday last, was recommended by the Reverend and worthy Chaplain of the Alms House, of this city. [illegible]

Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1836.
In great haste, yours, &c. J. WILLIAMS, Oculist.

Case of Eliza Turner, [illegible] recommended to the care of Mr. Williams, Oculist, by the Rev. John [illegible], Chaplain to the Philadelphia Alms House. [illegible]

Thank Sir, your ever humble and grateful servant,
ELIZA TURNER.

Witness—Mary A. Atkinson, who wrote the letter for Eliza Turner, and who has been herself restored to sight of one eye by the same Oculist.
Philadelphia, Oct. 19th, 1836.
26 Oct. 1836.

TO MR. WILLIAMS, Oculist, of London, now at Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,—Having seen your advertisement in this morning's "United States Gazette," and presuming I am the individual referred to, I send you these few lines to use as you may see proper, first premising that my name must not appear in public. I am conscientious on that subject, but it is left with A. M. at 308 North Second st. to whom any interested individual may apply. Having carried on business in this city for sixteen years, I must be generally known.

The facts of my case are these:—At a very early period of life, I had some mortar thrown in my eyes, from which inflammation ensued, and I was nearly blind. For several years I was under the care of some very eminent physicians, without obtaining any permanent relief. About the year 1811 Providence directed your course to Chester, Eng.; my parents caused me to be put under your care. It is with pleasure I now inform you, that by the application of your remedies, by your own hands, my sight was soon restored; all inflammation ceased and my sight has remained perfect to this day, and I am able to read the finest printing that can be produced.

Philadelphia, October 15, 1836.

[From the Bath Herald, August 8th, 1818.]

MR. WILLIAMS, THE OCULIST.

"The wisdom of the Creator is especially displayed in the formation and structure of the eye. No part of the human frame exhibits such exquisite workmanship of the Deity, or is more liable to such [illegible] and afflicting disorders. The burning sands of Egypt and the pestilential effluvia of the Nile, each contributed to bring on our brave countrymen that direful disorder, the OPTHALMIA; which unfortunately introduced it among their friends and connections. In all countries throughout the world there are disorders peculiar to the eye; as cataract, gutta serena, floating specs, [illegible] &c. But the nineteenth century has brought to light a discovery [illegible] Mr. Williams, Oculist of the Royal General Dispensary, No. 36 High Holborn, London, [illegible]

A Partner Wanted.

TO any person desirous of engaging in the EXHIBITION business, an excellent opportunity is now presented. The advertiser is desirous of procuring a partner with a capital of $300, who would be willing to travel with him. The exhibition is of the most lucrative and economical kind, there being but very little dead expense. Address by letter, No 437 north Third street, stating name, &c. and appointing time, &c. for interview. All communications strictly confidential. nov 5—3t

Dwelling to Let.

THE three story, new Brick Dwelling, No. 448 South Fourth, between Carpenter street and the Rail-road. It is well situated for a person doing business near the Delaware. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 5—tf

Brandreth's Vegetable Pills.

DR. WM. BRANDRETH, the discoverer of these Pills, was of opinion that there was only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of blood, which, by impeding the circulation brought on inflammation or derangement of the organ or part were it settled, and so impressed was he of the truth of this simple theory, that he spent thirty years in experiments and laborious research into the medical virtues of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which would at once purify, and produce, by specific action, a removal of the humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, so by the continuation of the use of such a medicine, all humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood assume a state of purity.

Many other medicines are advertised as having properties equal to these, but the proprietor of these Pills in this country, (the grandson of the discoverer,) would wish those who think well of this PRINCIPLE, and who have made use of such medicines, to give THESE PILLS a trial. They will at once be satisfied of the difference of that medicine which has been 85 years before the English public, and has gained a sale there of not less than £50,000 sterling per annum, and those medicines which are forced into notice by advertisements, before their properties can be fully known even by the discoverers themselves.—Captains of ships and merchants will find this medicine one which will ensure their health, and answer well for exportation.

Thousands of the most respectable citizens of N. York and Philadelphia, will be referred to with pleasure by Dr. B. who have been cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 20 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female complaints of every kind, especially Obstructions, relaxations, &c.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.—Dr. Brandreth's office, 100 Race street, [illegible]

NEW JERSEY.—[illegible]

DELAWARE.—George Reynolds, corner Market and Third sts. Wilmington; John Walton, Frederica, Kent co; Stayton & Jarrell, Kent co.

Dr. Brandreth's offices, for the sale of the above pills, are 187 Hudson st.; 1 Spruce st. 276 Bowery, New York; and [illegible] Phila.

OBSERVE.—All the genuine Pills, sold by agents, have on them a label, signed B. Brandreth, and the sides of the boxes are completely enveloped in yellow paper, signed by Benj. Brandreth, to counterfeit which is felony.

NOTICE.—Applications for agencies in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, must be made to Mr. Wm. Walker, at the general agency office, 100 Race street, Philadelphia. nov 5—3m

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.

MRS. J. G. EVANS, respectfully informs her patrons [illegible]

Valuable Property at Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the house of the subscriber, [illegible]
ROBERT H. JONES.

A Valley Farm at Public Sale.

[illegible]

Rev. E. Hibbard's CARMINATIVE SALVE.

THIS salve [illegible]

REV. E. HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS. [illegible]
E. HIBBARD.

Just Published.

A NEW edition of [illegible] The Index is arranged on a new plan, and affords much facility in identifying any particular place. oct 22—to dec 31

The Western Dry Goods Store.

OPENED this morning from New York, 10 cases of French and fancy goods, at 254 Market street, below 8th—[illegible] oct 17—3m*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Walton, deceased, late of Lower Dublin township, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.
JOSEPH WALTON, DAVID V. BENNETT, Executors.
oct 15—6t* Lower Dublin township, Pa.

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—NO. 39 NORTH STREET,
(Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets.) feb 9, '36—tf

A Farm to Rent.

A Farm of 200 acres, 45 or 50 of which is cleared (and 100 more may very easily be cleared) is offered to rent on very accommodating terms. The land is of first rate quality. The farm adjoins the town of New Brighton on the Falls of Beaver River, and being in the vicinity of several flourishing towns and the Ohio river, the produce would command at all times ready sale and good prices. A gardener and nurseryman could pursue his business on it to very great advantage, as many thousand fruit trees, and mulberries could be disposed of annually. For particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, to the Publisher. oct 15—

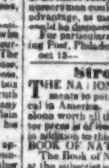
Strong Inducement.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS holds out stronger inducements to patronage perhaps than any other periodical in America. The MAP EMBELLISHMENTS, are alone worth all the amount of subscription—while the letter press is of itself as cheap as any other publication; and in addition to this, we give a copy of it, together with the BOOK OF NATURE, for Two Dollars. The Book of Nature is a splendid work, just completed, at the subscription price of $10—containing 500 very superior quarto copper plates, embracing many thousand finely engraved figures of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Shells, &c. &c. with a general review of Animated Nature. Office No. 36 Carter's Alley, Phila. Published by
aug 27 SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics.

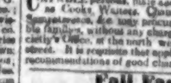
CAPABLE persons, male and female, wanting situations as Cooks, Waiters, Chambermaids, Child's Nurses, Seamstresses, &c. may procure good places, in respectable families, without any charge, by application at the Society's Office, at the north west corner of 5th and Minor street. It is requisite that applicants should bring written recommendations of good character. sep 10—3t

Fall Fashions.



Mrs. S. Chambers, agt
Respectfully informs the ladies and merchants, that she will open on Tuesday, 27th inst. at her Millinery Establishment, No. 174 Chesnut street, above 7th, opposite Masonic Hall, Fall Fashions consisting of [illegible] and lace capes, and several cases of Paris Millinery, together with an extensive assortment of flowers, ribbons, silks, &c. Ladies' and Merchants' orders for dresses, bonnets, caps, &c. executed at the shortest notice. sep 24—tf

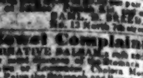
For Wilmington—Change of Hour.



ON and after Monday next, 10th inst. the Steam-boat Wilmington, Capt. F. Black, will leave [illegible] wharf, Philadelphia for Wilmington, daily at [illegible] until further notice. oct 8—tf

S. W. Sexton & Co.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING STORE,
No. 242 Market Street.
sep 10—1y

GUM ELASTIC Over Shoes.



JUST received, a fresh supply of Ladies' and [illegible]
No. 13 North 7th st.

Cure for Bowel Complaint.

D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, [illegible]

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE
By Wm. Montgomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

Two Tracts of Land for Sale.

SITUATED in Beaver county, about one mile from Beaver River, and about 12 miles from its junction with the Ohio River. The soil is of good quality, [illegible]
For further particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philada. S. C. ATKINSON. oct 8—tf

Hide, Oil and Leather Store.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK, No. 21 south Third street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, has for sale, Spanish Hides, dried and salted; Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanners' Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, and a general assortment of Leather, [illegible] Cash, or the usual Credit.
☞ All kinds of Leather in the Rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given, or taken in exchange for Hides.
*** Leather stored free of charge, and sold on Commission. aug 13—tf

Literary Tailoring.

WARD'S Premium Instructor System, [illegible]
Address Allen Ward. No. 941 south Ninth street, Philadelphia.
Also on hand for cash only, Inch Measures, Chalk, Shears, and Tailor's Order Books. ap 23, '36—tf

Slaughter's Specific,

FOR the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Insanity. The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he has appointed GEORGE CLEMENS, sole agent for the sale of his medicine, known by the name of SLAUGHTER'S SPECIFIC. [illegible]
JAMES SLAUGHTER, M. D. [illegible]
GEO. C. CLEMENS.

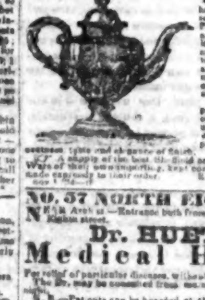
Elegant shaving oil.

R. JORDAN & CO. [illegible]
ALSO—Price & Gosnell's [illegible] for Shaving, a very excellent article, and used in [illegible]
ALSO—Patent Chemical Tooth Powder. [illegible]
For sale by R. JORDAN & Co.
S. E. corner 3d and Arch sts.
N. W. corner 3d and Walnut.
aug 6—tf

CARPENTER'S Family Medicine Chest Dispensary,

CONTAINING a select Catalogue of Drugs and Family Medicines, [illegible]
GEO. W. CARPENTER'S [illegible] jan 21 '36—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.



THE Subscriber [illegible]
R. & W. WILSON.

NO. 57 NORTH EIGHTH ST.
NEAR Arch st.—Entrance both from Schriver's Court and Eighth street.

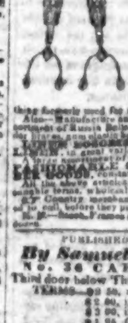
Dr. HUET'S Medical House.

For relief of particular diseases, without Mercury or Copaiba. The Dr. may be consulted from [illegible]
N. B.—Patients can be boarded at the establishment.

Jacob Sennett,
Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufacturer,
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE improved Cane Reed, for which the subscriber obtained a patent from the United States, [illegible]

Philadelphia SUSPENDER & STOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 90 South Fourth st. below Market st.



A. L. VANHORN & [illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
NO. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.
TERMS.—$2 00, if paid during the year.
$2 50, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months.
Payable in Philadelphia without discount [illegible]
☞ The above terms mean literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any article of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher, while arrearages are due.
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